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THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
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Communications.

Correspondence of the Express.

Commencement at Chapel Hill.

On no prior occasion have the friends of our literature convened under happier auspices, than on the sixty-first anniversary Commencement of the University. The number of matriculates was never so large, while the instruction and government were never more efficient. The Faculty consist of a President, nine Professors, and five Tutors. There are already six college buildings, with two others under contract, which will be completed in the course of a year. There is not perhaps in the State a prettier grove than the College Campus. It is covered with a sward of green, while the beautifully gravelled walks are lined with flowers and shrubbery that present a most pleasing spectacle to the eye. North Carolina may well be proud of her time-honed Institution, for she stands side by side with the foremost in our Union. Her present is a success, her future is bright and big with promise.

The exercises peculiar to Commencement week began on Monday night, with a sermon before the graduating class, Rev. David S. Doggett, D. D., of the Methodist church. His text was in Acts xvii: 15: "They that conducted Paul brought him to Athens." After an appropriate exordium, the speaker proposed for discussion "Paul's visit to Athens," or "The influence of Christianity on seats of learning." The subject was well chosen and ably treated, and for an hour and twenty-five minutes did a crowded chapel listen while the great Apostle was conducted as by a master guide through the Streets; into the Synagogues: into the Agora; and to the Areopagus. I have sometimes thought that these sermons on literary festivals were in danger of being prostituted to unworthy ends; that the great aim of the gospel might be forgotten and the pulpit become the mere means of gratifying the prurient taste of a pleasure hunting pulic. But this will not be the case as long as such men as Dr. Doggett occupy the sacred desk.

Space forbids the mention of all the exercises; so we pass on till the forenoon of Wednesday. At ten o'clock the Annual Address before the Dialectic and Philanthropic societies was delivered by Duncan K. McRae, Esq. The composition as well as the delivery was full of beauty, grace and eloquence. On similar occasions I have heard Miller, Avery, Dobbin, Brown, Nicholson, Ransom and others. Whilst Mr. McRae's speech lacked perhaps the unity and compactness that characterized some of these efforts, yet still it contained perfect gems, sparkling and brilliant, that I have never heard surpassed. His declamation was very fine. The good old rule of "*action! action! action!*" aided much in securing for the orator the most hearty applause and admiration of his audience. To stand in new boots on a hot day, in a crowded aisle, for one and three quarter hours is not *very* pleasant, but your correspondent felt amply repaid by the counterbalancing delight of listening to this oration.

About one, the President of the U. States arrived, attended by a large crowd of distinguished citizens. Governor Swain welcomed him to the State and to the hospitalities of Chapel Hill in a neat speech of some twenty minutes in length. Mr. Buchanan's reply was an appropriate and happy effort. He speaks with ease, and earnestness; enunciates and emphasises pleasantly. His voice is full and sonorous. He alluded to the character of the "Old North State"—her sterling integrity—her revolutionary heroism—her University, and closed by a well-timed and earnest appeal in behalf of the Union. Secretary Thompson made a very handsome little speech in response to the repeated calls of the large crowd. He referred to the feelings with which he returned to the scenes of his halcyon college life—to his venerable Alma Mater.

Rev. William Hooper, D. D., LL. D., appeared before Alumni Association in the evening. This venerable man and distinguished scholar graduated at Chapel Hill half a century ago, hence the title of his address—"*Fifty years since.*" He is one of the most chaste and classic writers in the State, and this last effort shows no marks of senility. For humor and wit, keen irony, biting sarcasm and polished ridicule, I have never heard this effort surpassed. The burden of his story was—"Reminiscences amusing and grave" of what the University was when he was a boy. In spite of the peas, potatoes, lamb and ice cream within, and the thermometer verging toward 90° without, the crowd enjoyed the speech and showed their appreciation by frequent and spontaneous bursts of applause.

At night declaimers from the Sophomore class occupied the rostrum. The Sophomores have been competing for a prize for excellence in composition. The reward was presented to the successful candidate by President Buchanan in a most handsome manner. His concluding remarks on intemperance addressed to the young men of the Institution, were earnest, touching and eloquent.

On Thursday the attendance was larger than it has been for many years. The graduating class consisted of eighty-six members. The following young gentlemen appeared on the stage as representatives of the class. The programme for the day in full is as follows:

1. Sacred Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Latin Salutatory. W. B. Lynch, Orange county.
4. The Hamiltonian System, T. W. Harris, Chatham county.
5. Objections to an Elective Judiciary, M. L. Eure, Gates county.
6. The Imagination; to be Cultivated, R. W. Nixon, New Hanover.
7. The Persecution of the Jews, C. S. Croom, New York.
8. The Man of Letters, J. W. Gaines, Buncombe county.
9. The Common Sense Man, W. F. Foster, Alabama.
10. The Independent Thinker, F. C. Robbins, Randolph county.
11. The American Student, B. Green, Virginia.
12. To be great is to be misunderstood, B. L. Gill, Franklin county.
13. Comparative merits of Curriculum Colleges, F. A. Fetter, Chapel Hill.

AFTERNOON.

1. The Dutch Language (German Oration,) Francis D. Stockton, Statesville.
2. Benedict Arnold, E. B. Withers, Caswell county.
3. The Political Influence of Educated Men, C. W. McClammy, New Hanover.
4. Annual Report.
5. Degrees Conferred.
6. The Valedictory, George B. Johnston, Edenton.
7. Sacred Music.
8. Benediction.

These speeches were very creditable productions. It may seem invidious to make distinctiou, but Messrs. Harris, Croom and McClammy were perhaps the most commended both for matter and manner. This fact I noticed, that of these fifteen speakers eleven belonged to the Dialectic Society, four to the Philanthropic.

The first distinction in the graduating class was awarded to Messrs. Harris, G. B. Johnston, W. B. Lynch and Stockton. The second to Messrs. Croom, Eure, Ferguson, Fetter, Foster, Gill, Green, McClammy, Nixon, Robbins, J. L. Robbins, Sillers, Withers.

Besides the regular degree of A. B. conferred on the graduates, six received diplomas, in the scientific department, of B. S.—bachelor of science.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on E. G. Morrow, S. White, H. R. Bryan, C. Dowd, J. W, Gratra, A. H. Merritt, A. A. Lawrence, W. F. Alderman, and others whose names are not recollected.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on President Buchanan, Sec'y Thompson and Bishop Otey.

Immediately after the morning exercises, under the shade of the venerable "Old Poplar," a few feet from Dr. Caldwell's beautiful monument, President Buchanan received the salutations of a very large number of his fellow-citizens, male and female. Your correspondent had the honor of an introduction to a "Live President." He is now about "three score and ten," but he bears his years well, and was decidedly the most *presidential* looking man in that immense crowd. His head is a little awry from the effects of rheumatic pains; he squints a little with his left eye, wears a white vest, black coat and pants, a large fob chain and low quartered shoes. His hair is white, his forehead prominent; and his whole bearing venerable, dignified, and imposing,—looking just as the President of the United States should look.

There were many gentlemen of prominence at the bar, in the pulpit, and other walks of life, in attendance. Besides those already mentioned, there were Senator Brag, Governor Ellis, Gov. Graham, Gov. Morehead, Judge Battle, Judge Biggs, Judge Saunders, Treasurer Courts, Hon. L. O'B. Branch, Hon. C. Graves, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Col. J. Historian Wheeler, Paul Camron, B. F. Moore, Dr. Wilson, W. J. Bingham, and many other savans of the good old State who feel it a patriotic duty to attend the annual exercises of the State University.

The Richmond Aamory Aand gave us charming music. There was dancing in abundance for those who delight in such recreation, but not being skilled in the Terpsicorean art I did not attend the ball room, and engage in the fascinating amusement of chasing the "glowing hours with flying feet." The supper table presented a sumptuous and varied repast.

Good order was preserved during the whole week. I have never seen on a similar occasion less of dissipation and confusion.

That our University may have many such pleasant anniversaries is the sincere wish of a foster-child for his Alma Mater.

QUILP.

Correspondence of the Express.

Letter from Illinois.

La Prairie, Ill., May 25, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: This is a gloomy day for the farmers; it is a dark rainy day, and it has rained more or less all the spring, and has prevented our farmers thus far from planting much corn, but when a chance shall offer, they can soon put in large quantities by means of corn planters, which they use. With one of these, two men and two horses can plant from fifteen to twenty acres per day; one man drives, the other regulates the dropping, and the two wheels perform the covering.

They also have various modes of sowing wheat. One is the two-horse drill, which will drill in good order from fifteen to twenty acres a day, and requires only one man to manage it. This is said to be the best mode of sowing here where the soil is so subject to hard freezes and thaws; grain is not so easily thrown out of the ground, by freezing. Another is called the broadcast sower. This is conveyed in a two-horse wagon, the machinery being attached to one of the hind wheels of the wagon. It is made in the shape of a funnel and throws the wheat to the width of thirty-five feet, and is said to sow the wheat very regularly.

Next comes the reaper, with four or six horses, a farmer soon cuts down one or two hundred arcres of wheat, six or eight hands are required to bind and shock the wheat as fast as one of these reapers will cut it. The sight is beautiful to see these reapers mowing in some half dozen or more farms, at the same time, as you may know, that here in the Prairies we can see many farms at one view. You will scarcely believe me when I tell you that I can see one hundred farm houses at a view, dotted over the Prairie.

Next is the thresher to separate the wheat from the straw and chaff—these are drawn by six or eight horses, and the wheat sheaves are thrown in at one end, and comes out at the other, the grain being cleaned, and is immediately put in sacks and conveyed to the depot for market.

By the use of these labor saving machines, you perceive one man is enabled to do the work of four, or more. There are many other like improvements in use here, of minor importance, which I will not now undertake to describe.

Thousands of the Pike's Peakers are now returning, penniless, cursing those who have published all the newspaper lies that were afloat, and that caused them to go out. They say it is a *most splendid* humbug! No gold, or but very little.

There was about eight hundred Mormons passed through by our Railroad from Chicago to Quincy, a few days ago, on their way to Utah; they consisted chiefly of women and children. Reports say that more than this number went round by water. I suppose they are going out to strengthen Brigham's force and that they will soon put old Buck at defiance.

I see from the Express, that Gen. Leach has been nominated to run against Mr. Scales for Congress, I know the General as a statesman, and I am sure he will do his party good service. I shall be greatly mistaken if he don't cause the *scales* to fall from the eyes of many of the heretofore deceived Democracy, and cause them to see clearly their former errors. The Gen. wields a masterly power on the stump, and, no doubt, will be found late and early battling for his country's cause.—I hope he will be triumphantly elected.

I am more than pleased to see that Mr. Gilmer's constituents have again nominated him for Congress; they certainly could not have made a better selection. Mr. Gilmer is emphatically one of Nature's Noblemen.—Pope says, "an honest man is the noblest work of God." Mr. Gilmer is entitled to that appellation; none, I presume, can in truth say anything else of him. Honest politicians are, perhaps, the rarest things on this earth, therefore, when we have one let us keep him. I speak from an intimate acquaintance with him, and I believe none can know him but to respect and love. Mr. G. is a friend of the whole country, not of that selfish, mean, two penny class that would sacrifice this glorious Union for a party, or a section—away with all such, let them be sent to Salt Lake, or some other place suited to their motives and capacities.

J. M. A. D.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Another Kentucky Elopement.

Another runaway pair from Nelson county, Ky., appeared at the Spencer House, yesterday, in the persons of Miss Eliza McDonnel and Thos. P. Bryant, and, being soon after united in the lady's bed-chamber by Rev. Dr. Scott, returned home rejoicing.

The lady is a wealthy ward of a guardian, who was determined she should not wed her suitor because he had met with some financial reverses. He forbade the lady seeing her lover at all, and begun a series of persecutions that resulted, as they generally do upon spirited natures, in open rebellion and a firm resolution to thwart any and all of the plans he might have formed for the future.

The fair Eliza determined to elope at the first convenient opportunity, but so closely was she watched that she found few chances to escape, her stern guardian locking up her wardrobe under the impression that no woman would runaway from a complete toilette for any lover in Christendom. Though half correct so far as most daughters of Eve are concerned, he made a mistake as to the temper and devotion of his ward, for she left her room one night, after pretending to have retired, in her ordinary garb, and met her dearest friend; made her way, under his protection, to the cars, and in due time arrived here without accident.

Having no bridal apparel at the hotel, and in too much haste to lose time in purchasing it, she refused to have the ceremony performed anywhere but in her own chamber, where the affair was not less interesting and vastly more romantic than in a luxurious drawing room, or even in a church.

Don't use a Check Rein.

The New England Farmer, speaking on the subject, says:

Any person whose attention has been called to the subject, and who will persist in the use of a light check rein, ought to have his own head placed in a similar position to that to which he has cruelly subjected the horse. If I were the Grand Sultan, every man who torments his horse with a check rein, should hold his arms at right angles with his body for an hour at a time, once in twenty-four hours, as long as he continued the check rein.—The practice of drawing in the heads of team-horses, by means of this pernicious strap, is especially cruel. The horse, in endeavoring to expend his strength, needs the free, natural use of his head and neck. The cramping position now enforced is alike severe and injurious to horses, and in any business, and should be eased off till nature is at free play.

Another Man Killed.

We are pained to learn that on the North Carolina Railroad, between this place and the Yadkin, on Tuesday the 7th instant, there was found the dead body of a man so shockingly mangled by the train of cars as to render it difficult to identify him. It is supposed to be a man named Fultz, who lived in the neighborhood. Another of rum's ruin's!—*Sal. Banner.*

Poetry.

For the Express.

In memory of Little Marion.

Who died May 28th, 1859.

O stricken parents, dry your tears,
Your baby is an angel now,
She's safe from sin, and pain, and fears,
She's gone, at Jesus' feet to bow.

Another voice makes music there,
Among the ransomed ones above,
Among the cherub forms so fair
In the bright realms of cloudless love.

In the dim twilight's dreamy hour,
When all around is calm and still,
When memory with her magic power
Your souls with tender thought doth fill:—

You seem to hear that cooing voice,—
You seem to feel those clasping arms,—
You start—you weep—but oh rejoice,
Your baby sleeps in Jesus' arms!

You could not guard her from the ills,
Which must have met her here below;
You could not give the bliss, which fills,
Which satisfies her spirit now.

She may not now return to you,
But you may go to *her*, and tell
How mid your grief you yet believe,
That with the child, 'tis well, 'tis well!

Langsyne. LAURA.

Miscellaneous.

The Beggar.

A TALE AND NO FICTION.

One cold windy morning, the last Sunday in December, 1847, a half-naked man knocked timidly at the door of a fine, substantial mansion in the city of Brooklyn. Though the weather was bitter even for the season, the young man had no clothing but a pair of ragged cloth pants and the remains of a flannel shirt, in many large rents, which exposed his muscular chest. But in spite of tattered apparel and evident fatigue, as he leaned upon the railing of the basement stairs, a critical observer could not fail to notice a conscious air of dignity, and the marked traces of cultivation and refinement in his pale and haggard countenance.

The door was speedily opened, and disclosed a comfortably furnished room with its glowing grate of anthracite, before which was placed a luxuriously furnished breakfast table. A fashionably attired young man, brocade dressing gown and velvet slippers, was reclining in a soft fauteuil busily reading the morning papers. The beautiful young wife had lingered at the table, giving to the servant in waiting her orders for the household matters of the day, when the timid rap at the door attracted her attention. She commanded it to be opened; but the young master of the mansion replied that it was useless—being no one but some thievish beggar. But the door was already opened, and the sympathies of Mrs. Maywood enlisted at once.

'Come in to the fire,' cried the young wife, impulsively, 'before you perish!'

The mendicant, without exhibiting any surprise at such unusual treatment of a street beggar, slowly entered the room manifesting a painful weakness at every step. On his entrance, Mr. Maywood, with a displeased air, gathered up his papers and left the apartment. The compassionate lady unwisely placed the half-frozen man near the fire, while she prepared a bowl of fragrant coffee, which, with abundant food, was placed before him. But noticing the abrupt departure of her husband, Mrs. Maywood, with a clouded countenance left the room, whispering to the servant to remain until the stranger should leave.

She then ran hastily up the richly mounted staircase, and paused before the entrance of a small laboratory and medical library, and occupied solely by her husband, who was a physician and practical chemist. She opened the door and entered the room. Mr. Maywood was sitting at a small table with his head resting on his hands apparently in deep thought.

'Edward,' said the young wife, gently touching his arm, 'I fear I have displeased you; but the man looked so wretched I could not bear to drive him away,' and her sweet voice trembled as she added; 'you know I take the sacrament to-day.'

'Dear Mary,' replied the really fond husband, 'I appreciate your motives. I know it is pure goodness of heart which leads you to disobey me, but still I must insist upon my former commands—that no beggar shall enter the house. It is for your safety that I insist upon it. How deeply you might be imposed upon in my frequent absence from home I shudder to think. The man who is below may be a burglar in disguise, and already in your absence taking impressions in wax of the different key-holes in the room, so as to enter some night at his leisure. Your limited experience of city life, makes it difficult for you to credit so much depravity. It is no charity to give to street beggars; it only encourages vice, dearest.'

'It may be so,' responded Mrs. M., 'but it seems wicked not to relieve suffering and want, even if the person has behaved badly and we know it.—But I promise not to ask another beggar into the house.'

At this moment the servant rapped violently at the door, crying out the beggar was dying.

'Come, Edward, your skill can save him, I know,' said his wife, hastening from the room.

The doctor did not refuse this appeal to his professional vanity, for he immediately followed her flying footsteps as she descended to the basement. They found the mendicant lying pale and unconscious upon the carpet, where he had slipped in his weakness from the chair where Mrs. Maywood had seated him.

'He is a handsome fellow,' muttered the doctor, as he bent over him to ascertain the state of his pulse.

And well he might say so. The glossy locks of raven hair had fallen away from a broad, white forehead; his closed eyelids were bordered by long raven lashes, which lay like a silken fringe upon his pale, bronzed cheeks, while a delicate aquiline nose, and a square massive chin, displayed a model manly beauty.

'Is he dead?' asked the young wife anxiously.

'Oh, no; it is only a fainting fit induced by the sudden change of temperature, and, perhaps, the first stage of starvation,' replied the doctor sympathisingly. He had forgotten for the moment his cold maxim of prudence, and added, he must be carried to a warm room without a fire, and placed in a comfortable bed.

The coachman was called in to assist in lifting the athletic stranger, who was soon carried to a bed in the chamber, where the doctor administered with his own hands port wine sangaree. The young man soon became partly conscious, but all conversation was forbade him, and he sank quietly to sleep.

'He is doing well; let him rest as he can; should he awake in our absence, give him beef tea and toast ad libitum,' said the doctor professionally as he left the room.

In less than an hour afterwards, Dr. Maywood and his lovely wife entered the gorgeous church of the most Holy Trinity.

Amid all the hundreds of fair dames who entered its broad portals, dressed with all the taste and magnificence that abundant wealth could procure, none rivaled in grace and beauty the orphan bride of the rich physician.—Her tall, graceful figure was robed in a velvet silk, that only heightened by contrast her large azure eyes, bright with the lustre of youthful happiness; yet there was a touch of tender pity in their drooping lids that won the confidence of every beholder. The snowy ermine mantilla which protected her from the piercing wind, rivaled, but could not surpass the delicate purity of her complexion.

Many admiring eyes followed the faultless figure of Mrs. Maywood, as she moved with unconscious grace up the central aisle of the church, but none with more heartfelt devotion than the young, wayward, but generous man, who had recently wed her in spite of her poverty and the sneers of his aristocratic acquaintances.

The stately organ had pealed its last rich notes which were still faintly echoing in the distant arches, when a stranger of venerable aspect, who had previously taken part in the services of the altar, rose and announced for his text the oft-quoted, but seldom applied words of the Apostle,

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

Dr. Maywood felt his forehead flush painfully, it appeared to him for the moment that the preacher must have known his want of charity towards strangers, and wished to give him a public lesson; but he soon saw from the tenor of his remarks, that his own guilty conscience had alone made the application in this particular case. I have not space, nor the power to give any synopsis of the sermon; but that it, combined with the incident of the morning, effected a happy revolution in the mind of at least one of its hearers,—so much so, that on the return of Dr. Maywood from church, he repaired at once to the room of the mendicant, to offer such attention as he might stand in need of. But the young man seemed much refreshed by rest and nutricious food, and commenced gratefully thanking the host for the kind attention he had received, which, without doubt, had saved his life.

"I am not the beggar that I seem," said he, "I was shipwrecked on Friday night in the Ocean Wave on my return from India. My name was doubtless, among the list of the lost—for I escaped from the waves by a miracle. I attempted to make my way to New York, where I have ample funds in bank now awaiting my orders; but I must have perished from cold and hunger had it not been for you and your wife's provident charity. I was repelled from every door as an impostor, and could get neither food nor rest. To be an exile from one's native land ten years, and there, escaping first the perils of the Ocean, to die of hunger in the streets of a Christian city, I felt was truly a bitter fate.—"My name is Arthur Willit," added the stranger.

"Why, that is my wife's family name,—she will be pleased at her agency in your recovery."

"Of what State is she a native?" asked Authur Willet eagerly.

"I married her in the town of B—, where she was born."

At this moment Mrs. Maywood entered the room, surprised at the long absence of her husband.

Arthur Willet gazed at her with a look of wild surprise, murmuring.—

"It cannot be—it cannot be. I am delirious to think so."

Mrs. Maywood gazed with little less astonishment.

"What painful mystery is this?" cried Dr. Maywood excitedly addressing his wife, who then became conscious of the singularity of her conduct.

"Oh, no mystery," she replied, sighing deeply, "only this stranger is the very image of my lost brother, Arthur." And Mrs. Maywood, overcome with emotion, turned to leave the room.

"Stay one moment," pleaded the stranger, drawing a small mourning ring from his finger, and holding it up, asked if she recognized that relic?

She shrieked aloud, "Merciful heaven! it's my father's gray hair! and you are——

"His son, Arthur Willet, and your long lost brother!"

Mary Willet Maywood fell upon the mendicant's breast, shedding tears of sweetest joy and thanksgiving.

Dr. Maywood joined in cordial congratulation and sympathy, and retiring from the room, left sister and brother in that sacred hour of reunion, saying to himself: "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

The True Nature of the Present Contest.

While the belligerent forces of France, Sardinia and Austria, are on the point of coming into deadly conflict, public opinion in this country seems to be still in abeyance. It cannot, therefore, be out of season to present a few considerations upon the character of the war in which they are about to engage, the end of which no man can foresee.

Let us strip the question of the drapery with which it has been surrounded by diplomatists and politicians, and present it in its naked proportions.—What may be the pretext for an actual resort to arms, the true cause of the war lies in the ardent desire of the Italian people to rid themselves of their foreign rulers—to expel from their country the tools of that despotism which has rendered all reform impossible, and which has openly assumed, on more than one occasion, the right to interfere for the purpose of crushing all attempts to establish representative government—which has always upheld, and continues to uphold, a number of governments, the most cruel, the most tyrannical, the most unenlightened of which history makes any mention—whose dungeons have been filled, and are still filled, with Italians, whose only crime is that they felt for the sufferings of their bleeding country. Surely the sons of those sires, who drove the legions of George III. from their country, for attempting to force taxes upon them, without allowing them to be represented in Parliament, cannot but sympathize with a people engaged in such a struggle as this; and if this were all, it would hardly be worth our while to ask on which side their feelings are enlisted.

It is objected, however, that Sardinia, leaving her own immediate boundary, stands forth as the champion of Italy. And has she not, at least, as right to say Italy shall be free, as Austria has to say Italy shall be enslaved? Granting that Austria has a perfect right to play the tyrant in her own dominions, Lombardy and Venetia, has she any more right to assist the Dukes of Modena and Parma, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the King of Naples, and the other petty tyrants of Italy, in oppressing their subjects, than Sardinia has to assist those subjects in obtaining a moderate degree of constitutional reform? Is the right divine of kings to govern wrong, a maxim so firmly established that it must not even be questioned? But the Ally of Sardinia—the Emperor of the French—aye! there lies the burthen of the difficulty. There can be no objection to Sardinia's seeking assistance from abroad, but it must be of the proper kind. It must be Republican assistance, or at least constitutionally royal or imperial assistance. But the Emperor of the French is a despot, and therefore his alliance should be spurned. Such is the doctrine which is preached by a portion, and unfortunately a very influential portion of the English press, and has found its endorsement in America. For our own part, we cannot forget that our ancestors, in their struggle with the gigantic power of Britain, sought allies wherever they could hope for them on the Continent of Europe. They had ambassadors at Paris, at Berlin, at Vienna, at St. Petersburg, at Madrid, as well as at the Hague. They drew Spain as well as Holland into the conflict, and at Yorktown, they stood shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of Louis XVI., one of the most absolute monarchs of an age when the rights of man had scarcely come to be regarded as anything more than the burthen of an enthusiast's dream. They enlisted, even, the sympathies of the Great Frederic, the very model of a military tyrant, in their behalf, and he was only prevented from lending them actual assistance by the consideration that it was dangerous to monarchs for one of the craft to encourage revolted subjects in resistance to their lawful monarchs. They made a profound impression, even upon Catharine II., who constituted herself the head of that armed neutrality of the Northern Powers, the object of whose alliance was to curb the overgrown power of the British Navy. It is said that the Emperor of the French has objects in view, very distinct from any which can be suggested by a disinterested love of Italy, or of Italian independence.—Very well. Did Louis XVI. have no ulterior object in view? Was the reduction of British power, which but nineteen years before had robbed his grandfather of all his possessions on the continent of America, an object not worthy of his attention? Was the recovery of the Islands which his predecessors had lost in the West Indies, and which was so eagerly pursued by his admiral (the Count de Grasse) that he refused the aid of his fleet to blockade Charleston, after the capture of Cornwallis, when such blockade must have resulted in the capture of all the British forces in South Carolina, an object not worth contending for? Is it to be presumed that the Spanish king thought not of the opportunity which the multitude of enemies surrounding Great Britain presented, to recover Gibralter? Did Holland have no thought of claiming her position as a great naval power? Is it to be supposed that any of these powers took upon themselves the weight of a dangerous and expensive war, from no motive but sympathy with America?—Suppose the Emperor of the French has views of his own. Is that a reason for rejecting his alliance when Sardinia, with but 70,000 men in the field, has to contend with the gigantic power of Austria, backed by the whole of Germany, which can at any moment deluge Italy with a million and a half of men? Above all, can the views of Napoleon III., be they as bad as they may, be any worse for Italy than the actual measures of Austria have already been?

The Russian Alliance is a fertile theme of declamation for the English newspapers of a certain bias. The Emperor of the French is about to engage in a contest with the whole power of Austria, who has on foot 750,000 soldiers. In this position he is ostentatiously threatened by Prussia, and the small German powers, who proffer the aid of their entire military force (750,000 men) to Austria. His proper ally, England, instead of using her good offices to keep the peace, notoriously sympathises with Austria, in her obstinate determination to oppress Italy, and to send her troops in the Italian States not under her dominion, whenever she may find it necessary to accomplish her objects by sustaining the villainous governments by which they are oppressed. In this dilemma, he finds a friend in despotic Russia, precisely as we found a friend in despotic France, in the hour of our need. Is there any power on earth, that would reject such friendships at such a crisis? Would Great Britain reject it? Was she not in alliance with all the despotisms of the Continent for thirty years? Did not her Castlereaghs and her Wellingtons sit cheek by jowl with the Metternichs and Nesselrodes of a former day, in those assemblies that met, periodically, at Vienna, at Laybach and at Verona, to concoct schemes against mankind? But all this apart, would the United States refuse the assistance of Russia, in a war against any European State?

Would any power that ever existed reject substantial aid, let it come from what quarter it might, in a crisis such as that in which the Emperor of the French is at present involved?

There can be no doubt that when the first French Revolution broke out, the heart of the English people was with the French Nation. It has even been said that Pitt himself was averse to war in the beginning. But George III. besides being the most pig-headed monarch that ever sat upon a throne, was King of Hanover, and in Hanover, an absolute King. He warmly sympathised with the despotisms of the continent, and he found his own sympathisers among the English aristocracy.—Under the pressure of the rotten borough system, he contrived to drag England into the contest, and Pitt was obliged to go along with him, to lose his place, which to an English Statesman seems to be the next thing to losing his life. When the two nations had once come to blows, however averse to it, of course every thing like reason was cast to the winds. Then followed that long war of twenty-two years, which resulted in the overthrow of Napoleon. It was to England a season of unutterable misery. In the name of law, the English people groaned under a tyranny worse than that exercised by any despotic prince in Europe.—Trials for treason, rebellions in Ireland, conspiracies, murders, riots, hanging, shooting, transporting, on a scale that sickens the soul, distinguish this bloody epoch. England came out of the war victorious, and loaded with a debt of five thousand millions. She had successfully established tyranny in every kingdom of Continental Europe. With a reigning family who owed their position to a successful revolution, she established on the continent the doctrine that the right of kings is divine. With a people claiming to be free, she assited in inaugurating the

Holy Alliance, the avowed object of which was to crush freedom in all the nations of the earth. She has at her head, at this moment, a ministry who are preparing to force her into a similar career of blood and crime. Her press thunders against the King of Sardinia. Her ministry extols the Emperor of Austria. Both appeal, without ceasing, to those pre-possessions of the people, which they know to be most susceptible of being stimulated into passions. Already she has sent a fleet to Venice, an Austrian city, which in all probability, will soon be invested by the allies "to protect it." Here is at once an act of war, and unless the people of England rebuke her ministry at the coming elections, we may rest assured that she will soon be found again fighting in favor of the Divine right, and against the rights of the people—in favor of despotic Austria, against Constitutional Sardinia—in favor of an odious foreign tyranny, against the right of a people to choose their own rulers—in favor of the ideas of the 15th century, against the enlightened public opinion of the 19th. What a mission for a people who boast of their freedom!—*Richmond Dis.*

The discussion at Walnut Cove—June 1.

By special request, Mr. Editor, I took some notes of the discussion for your use, and the use of the people of our district, for I believe the people should know what those do say who are aspiring to the honor of representing them.

The discussion was opened by Gen. Leach, who, I am sorry to say, was much indisposed; so much so that prudence would not have justified him to come out. But his competitor seeming to fear that the people would form an exalted opinion of the abilities of a man who could make such an eloquent, logical, and convincing address, when seriously indisposed, and a cause that was so just and reasonable, under the exposition of a sick man, stated in his reply, that the General did as well as he ever heard him.

Gen. Leach remarked that he was almost a total stranger, that many of his auditors he had never met before, but he now extended his hand as one who was interested in their welfare, the welfare of his country, and one seeking their votes because he believed it to be their interest to give them to some one who would strive to purge the Augean stables, to check the corruption, and cut down the expenditures of the National Government;—that the time had arrived for the people to exercise their prerogative, that substitute for revolution, the ballot-box;—to say by their votes, whether the fraud and corruption of the present Administration should be longer tolerated. He showed from indisputable documents that the present Administration had reached the enormous sum of EIGHTY-FIVE MILLIONS DOLLARS *per annum*;—that Fillmore's administration, embarrassed with a war-debt, expended only *fifty-six millions* a year, at most;—that the present Administration spending *thirty millions per annum* more than any other, amounting for the Pesidential term of four years to *one-hundred and twenty millions* EXCESS, was headed by a man who groaned a few years since, at fifty millions;—that the miscellaneous bill, under Mr. Fillmore's rule, was nine millions, but has now gone up to *eighteen millions*, and the Postal bill has been increased by *five-millions*, &c.

He then, in a clear and explicit manner, showed what had become of this money. In lively colors he painted the Congressional *etceteras*, such as French Mirrors, costing $1,800; a Dome costing $800,000; Doors costing $55,000, &c.

He said that, in a time of profound peace, Buchanan commenced his rule with $19,000,000 (nineteen millions) surplus in the Treasury, and a problem puzzling Congress as to what should be done with it!—But old Buck soon solved that problem,—he spent it! Twenty millions of Treasury notes were issued, and again the old man was a little short, and wanted twenty millions more:—he borrowed it, and it too is gone;—the old man, in a rollicking mood, as if money cost the people nothing, and grew upon the trees, has spent the revenue, and saddled us with a debt of thirty five millions dollars besides, and still it increases!

Gen. Leach then read Democratic authorities, that forty millions was a plenty to support the Government.—He was particularly severe on the corruption and extravagance of the present Administration.

Gen. Leach said he was a Whig,—a CLAY WHIG,—but many of the American principles met his hearty approval, though he always spoke against and opposed the secrecy of the American party.—That his competitor had charged him with having no platform or principles, which he denied, for he had a platform;—he stood fairly and squarely on the Winston platfom, which was broad enough for all Union-loving men, of all parties, to stand upon.

The General charged that his competitor had no platform,—but would take that back,—for Scales had a one plank platform,—he was standing on one of "Sam's" planks, and trying to kick every body else off, by the right of discovery,—he was claiming the great and conservative plank of opposition to Squatter sovereignty, as his property, almost denying that it ever belonged to the American Whig party, and admitting that if it did he was sound on the "Nigger," and the cry about the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill was all gammon. The General said he had small rewards out for any other principles Mr. Scales had. He then showed in a masterly manner, that Mr. Scales differed in *toto coelo* with the President on every leading measure of his administration,—the Bankrupt Law, Protectorate, Pacific Railroad, 30 million bill, Tariff, &c.—Mr. S. had said that he was independent of party ties, and out of leading strings!—This would seem almost denying allegiance to the Democratic party! Yet though beyond the control of party, and opposed to these schemes of his President, he sounded no note of opposition until he left Washington. Though condemning extravagance, he countenanced the President's squandering thirty millions more than any other President; though professing to think the pay of members of Congress exorbitant, he had received his *one thousand dollars per month*, and never groaned! But when Mr. Savage a Tennessee Democrat, introduced a bill to give the few remaining heroes of 1812 the pittance of $8 per month. Mr. Scales was found, to use a favorite expression of his own, "side by side, arm in arm, and shoulder to shoulder," with *Grow, Lovejoy*, and others of a like stripe, voting against giving those who fought and bled for their country *less than one fifth as much per month as he was receiving per day*. Mr. S. had come home, as he said, to take the sentiment of his constituents whether he should vote for reduction of the pay of members of Congress or no. But when he was asked to give the old soldier something to keep him from want for the few remaining days he should live, he did not wait for instruction, but, in company with 73 others, and some of them the rankest Abolitionists, he opposed what 130 members said to be just and right; and now puts up the pitiful excuse that he had no right to use the people's money in that manner! "Oh consistency thou art a jewel!" Gives himself $3,000 a year and refuses $96 to the poor soldier, and now has the face to ask that soldier and his descendants to assist in sending him back to Congress, and excuses his vote against their right and interest, that it would increase expenditures twelve millions of dollars, which Mr. Calhoun said, 40 *years ago*, would have footed the bill! Gen. Leach showed conclusively, by DeBow's Reports and Democratic authority, that one and a half million would more than meet the increase.

Mr. Scales further contends that we ought not to pay this pension, for cowards and traitors would get it, or a part of it! And his assertions are so broad, one would suppose he considered all, or a majority of those who enlisted in the war of 1812, *cowards and traitors!* Where are the heroes who went to repel the invaders from Norfolk,—to meet the enemy on the frontiers of Canada,—to drive him back from New Orleans, &c? Are they gone? *Then where are their descendants, that they remove not the foul blotch from the escutcheons of their patriot sires?* Up, soldiers, up! But Gen. Leach spoke nobly and eloquently in their defence, and in favor of the Pension Bill. And as he spoke, I saw an old soldier drinking in his words, while his eyes were brimming with tears. After the General was through, said that old soldier, "Leach is my man; he has sympathy for the poor old soldier."

Gen. Leach declared himself in favor of the Pension Bill, the Agricultural College Bill, Reform and reduction of expenses of the government to forty millions, and exposed Mr. Scales' inconsistency on the Tariff, &c. And, in conclusion, said that his competitor had asked him who he favored for President, next term, and replied that he was for Gov. Graham, or any other Union loving conservative man, who was in favor of an economical administration of the government, and opposed to sectionalism.

Mr. Scales rose to reply, commenced a general system of denial, and gave a general excuse for failing to do that which he should have done, that he had done nothing bad, and defied Gen. Leach to show what he had done!!—Yet he is the same man who twitted Col. Puryear for *doing nothing!* Mr. Scales, no doubt, forgetting for a moment his vote on the Pension Bill, which, in itself, is sufficient to damn, politically, any man.

He said the Democratic platform was understood, and specified opposition to a United States Bank and a high Tariff, as part of it. He also said that the people had lower taxes than they ever had before, but they, probably, don't know it! Said Mr. Buchanan, was not in favor of a Protective Tariff, but was in favor of specific duties on certain articles. (!) Gen. Leach had stated that Mr. Scales told the people of Iredell that the President was opposed to incidental protection, which Mr. Scales did not deny. Scales then made one most astounding admission: He said he voted against the $30,000,000 bill, *because there was no money in the Treasury, and did not want to tax the people.* In plain English, if there had been thirty millions in the Treasury, he would have voted to place it in the hands of the President as a corruption fund to be used *ad libitum*.

Mr. Scales then went off on the charge of extravagance and corruption, trying to fix the blame on some one else, in one breath, and in the next denying that there had been any extravagance and corruption in the administration of the National affairs! He labored like he was carrying dead weight. He said he did not believe the Capitol doors cost $55,000. What! a member of Congress, and don't know whether Congress paid out $55,000 or not, and that when he must have seen it every day! What next? Mr. Scales strove and labored to get up a confusion on the subject, but succeeded only so far as his own explanation and defence were concerned.

"He wired in and wired out.
And left a body still in doubt,
Whether the snake that made the track,
Was going North or coming back."

In fact, Scales could not make a track, his political sins are too grievous.

After admitting his opposition to many of the President's schemes, he closed with the assertion that he would support Douglas for President, if he was nominated; that he voted against Gilmer's Land Bill, which would have given North Carolina 200,000 acres of land, for he believed it was unconstitutional to make such use of the public lands; *but if the land was to be squandered he would vote for N. C. to take her share and would support Gilmer's bill!* Gen. Leach twitted him on his having sworn to support, maintain and defend the constitution, yet he admitted that, under certain circumstances, *he would violate that Constitution!*—but he stuck to this ridiculous assertion.

Gen. Leach made a short reply of twenty minutes, and Mr. Scales rejoined; but I have given the substance of their closing remarks above.

In conclusion, I do believe that Gen. Leach will make a considerable gain in old Stokes.

P——.

Salem Press.

A Cavil.

We have said that, properly speaking, the Democratic party exists only at she South. It has expired at the North. To this certain of our contemporaries at the South raise a cavil. They say look at Pennsylvania and Connecticut and Rhode Island in the late elections; did not the Democratic party gallantly battle with the Black Republicans? and, although beaten, are they not Democrats and members of the Democratic party?

We answer: *First*—they are not *Democrats*, in the proper meaning of the term, importing principles. With scarcely any exceptions they are protective tariff men. During the last Congress their representatives co-operated with the Black Republicans to obtain increased protection to Northern manufactures, by modifications of the tariff; and during the last fall elections, their candidates openly proclaimed themselves in favor of the same policy. Now, has the Democratic party any principle in the great vital matter of taxation? If it has, then those only are Democrats who support its principles. We contend that taxes laid for revenue only, is the principle of the Democratic party. If any protection to any branch of industry follows, well and good. But in laying the duties by the tariff, revenue is the only constitutional consideration which can govern the imposition. This is not the creed of these misnamed Democrats. Their primary object is the exclusion of revenue, by a prohibition of importations from foreign nations, in order that the Northern manufacture should be substituted in their stead in the consumption of the people. The Southern Democrats alone are reliable alone to support the principles of the Democratec party.

Again: Is there no principle in the Democratic party in expending the taxes after are collected by the Federal Government? Are internal improvements a legitimate object of expenditure? We maintain that they are not. Five Democratic Presidents have vetoed bills for internal improvements passed by Congress. Do not the Northern representatives of the Democratic party support measures of internal improvements in Congress?—If they do, then they are not Democrats.

Again: Is not the decision in the *Dred Scott* case not only the law of the land, but the creed of the Democratic party, and is not Congress bound to enforce its principles? Yet does not the whole Northern wing of the Democratic party openly proclaim that they will not enforce its principles?—According to the decision of the *Dred Scott* case, Congress is bound to protect slavery in our territories, like any other property. But these Democrats declare that this would be slavery extension, which they will not do.

Now, in all these cases, one of two things is true, with respect to Northern Democrats. They are either no Democrats, or they are traitors to the Democratic party. If they are no Democrats, then there is no Democratic party at the North; and if they are traitors, they ought to be cast out of it—and then there is no Democratic party of the North. In either alternative, are we not right in maintaining that the Democratic party exists only at the South?

Will not our contemporaries of the press now understand us, and insert this explanation?—especially the New Orleans Bee.—*Charleston Courier.*

Mr. McRae's Address.

The address of D. K. McRae, Esq., before the two literary societies at Chapel Hill last week, was one of the best productions we have ever heard.—While listening to it, we could not resist the conclusion that Mr. McRae was one of the greatest orators North Carolina has in her borders or has ever produced. The sentiment and style of the address were admirable and elicited frequent applause. A friend has furnished us with a synopsis, together with an account of commencement exercises, which we will endeavor to publish next week.—*Char. Democrat.*

☞ During the recent canvass in Virginia, in a speech at Charlottsville, the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart showed that, instead of the administration of Mr. Fillmore being responsible for the heavy outlays on the public buildings, the Democracy had departed from the plans and specifications then given for the works. Mr. Stuart said that a visit to Washington recently put him in possession of these facts; and that since he was Secretary of the Interior, the authorities were paying for the one item of flagging $2.50 per foot, which Stuart himself had bargained for at 8 cents per foot—a little increase to favorites of $2.42 per foot.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Mad. Gazzaniga, Boston, has given 2,000f. to aid the cause of Italy.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,
Friday, June 17, 1859.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO REMIT US MONEY,

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing-wax or a wafer. Postage-stamps taken as money.

W. A. Jurney, Esq., Is our duly authorised agent for Iredell county, to receive subscriptions for the **Express** and sign receipts in the names of the publishers. He will also attend to making collections for our office generally.

FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. J. M. LEACH,

OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

CAMPAIGN EXPRESS.

With a view to extend the usefulness of the EXPRESS in the present canvass, in disseminating correct principles, it will be sent to subscribers from this till after the election in August for FORTY CENTS, payable invariably in advance; where there are five or more subscribers at one post office, THIRTY CENTS. Besides the politics of the day the Express will contain the latest intelligence from various portions of the country, and details of the progress of the war in Europe. Will our Whig friends use a little exertion for the sake of the cause, and obtain as many names as they can and as early as possible? Don't think that *we* propose this to make money, for if money-making were our *only* object, we would cease from our present vocation and look to something else, more profitable and pleasant to pursue.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

An Exhibit of the Expenditures.

Exclusive—[mark it, *exclusive*]—of the payments on account of the public debt, the expenditures of the Government for the last ten years, ending the 30th of June in each year, have been as follows:

1849 . .	$41,178,395	1854 . .	$51,018,250
1850 . .	38,425,052	1855 . .	56,365,304
1851 . .	43,787,892	1856 . .	60,172,502
1852 . .	39,732,081	1857 . .	64,878,828
1853 . .	43,544,262	1858 . .	71,901,130

The expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, were as follows:

1789 to 1792 - -	$3,797,493	1808 to 1812 - -	36,147,857
1792 to 1796 - -	12,063,205	1812 to 1816 war	108,537,086
1796 to 1800 - -	21,338,351	1816 to 1820 - -	58,608,087
1800 to 1804 - -	17,174,433	1821 - - - - -	10,723,470
1801 to 1808 - -	23,927,244	1822 - - - - -	9,827,642
Total aggregate - - - - - - - - - -			$302,254,868
Total aggregate for 1851 to 1858 - - - -			304,426,004

Showing an excess of expenditure during the last *five* years, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, of $2,171,135, over the *entire* expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, and during which a most expensive war was carried on with Great Britain!

The expenditures during the administration of John Quincy Adams, were as follows:

1825 - - - -	$11,490,459	1827 - - - -	12,254,397
1826 - - - -	13,962,316	1828 - - - -	12,506,041
Total aggregate - - - - - - - - - -			$49,213,213
Annual average expenditure from 1825 to 1829—four years - - - - - - - -			$63,220,438

Showing an average expenditure for *each and every year* of the last four years, of $14,017,325—*more* than the *entire* expenditure of the whole four years of the much abused administration of John Quincy Adams!

These figures are *facts*. We challenge the closest scrutiny into their accuracy. They fasten upon the Democratic rule, which has cursed the country for the last six years, an enormity of increased expenditure and waste of the public money unparalleled in its previous history!

New Advertisements.

Attention is asked to the advertisement of Olin High School, A. H. Merritt, A. M., Principal; to that of Mr. S. T. Wriston, dealer in Tinware, Stoves, &c., Charlotte; to that of Mr. J. B. F. Boone, who offers for sale superior Belts for machinery, and Conducting Hose, &c.; and to that of the Mountain Hotel, at Morganton, now kept by Dr. Hoppoldt, an old and experienced caterer for the public in the way of hotel accommodations.

See also the advertisement of Mr. Dula, of Caldwell, who offers a valuable farm for sale.

H. W. Miller, Esq. to deliver his great Address upon the 18th Century, at the Presbyterian church in Statesville, the 4th JULY.

We are requested to give notice that HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., will deliver his Address upon the 18th Century, at the Presbyterian church in Statesville, JULY 4TH, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association. FIFTY CENTS admission will be charged at the door, which will be appropriated to pay for the HOME and TOMB of WASHINGTON. Mr. Miller ranks with the first orators of the age, and his Address is characterized as one of the most finished and eloquent compositions of modern times. It has elicited the highest commendation in Washington City, Richmond, Raleigh, New Bern, Fayetteville and other cities, where Mr. Miller was invited to repeat it.

An extra train will leave Salisbury for Statesville on the morning of the 4th and return in the afternoon.

The News.

The house of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. has been already enabled to resume payments, the banks of this city having aided them to the extent of over half a million of dollars.—The banks likewise agreed to protect the cotton held by them in Liverpool until November. So says a Charleston paper.

A dispatch from the Columbus *Sun* office says that the Alabama and Fontaine Warehouses were burnt down on last Tuesday night. Eight thousand bales of cotton were destroyed, besides a large amount of goods which were stored. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars. Amount of insurance uncertain. The fire is supposed to have been set by incendiaries.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* is making cogent appeals to the citizens and "city fathers" of the town, to build a market-house, where meats, vegetables and other articles can be vended. The idea is sensible and deserving the immediate action of the authorities of that place, for the better accommodation of the citizens, as well as for the country folk who might have supplies to sell.

At the late Commencement at Chapel Hill the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred by the University of North Carolina upon Dr. A A. Laurence, and that of Bachelor of Arts upon Mr. F. D. Stockton, both of Statesville.

The Editors of the Fayetteville *Observer* have recently been luxuriating upon "green corn." Only think of it!

We would be glad to see both a market-house and something to sell in it, in Statesville.

We are glad that the schedule for the arrival and departure of the passenger train to and from Statesville, has been changed to the old time, morning and evening—the cars henceforth will arrive here from Salisbury, 6 o'clock P. M., and return at 6 o'clock A. M.—putting mail and passengers east and west, directly through, without detention at Salisbury, and making a very close connection with the trains upon the N. C. Rail-Road going South. This arrangement will restore satisfaction in the public mind, which had been disturbed no little by the recent arrangement.

Buncombe county voted last Thursday, $125,000 to the French Broad Railroad, by a majority of over 800. It is supposed that Henderson will follow with $100,000; Polk with $50,000; Madison with $50,000. Besides these subscriptions $200,000 of private stock may be considered as pledged in the State.

The Democratic nominee for Governor of Louisiana,—Gen. Thomas Overton Moore,—the Charleston Courier says, is a native of North Carolina.

The Stockholders in the Bank of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh on the 20th July next, for the purpose of electing officers and organizing the Bank, when the first instalment of 25 percent. of the stock subscribed will be required to be paid in specie.

Our enterprizing fellow citizen Joseph W. Stockton, Esq., has commenced the foundation of a large brick building on the corner of the public square north of the Simonton House. It is to be three stories, the basement being designed for offices, the first floor for stores, and the third will be arranged for a concert hall and other public purposes. This improvement will occupy one of the best locations for business in Statesville.

The Savannah Republican says: We are informed by passengers going north from N. Orleans, that yellow fever has already made its appearance in that city and is prevailing to a considerable extent. The deaths last week were about sixty.

The New York Courier and Enquirer estimates that the coming crop of wheat will not be less than two hundred millions bushels, or fifty millions more than the yield of last year; while an unusual breadth of land has been seeded in corn, which at present is very forward, with every prospect for a good crop. [We presume the editor made his estimate before the late cold snap.]

Elections will occur on the first Monday of August in Alabama, Kentucky, and Texas; on the 1st Thursday in August, Tennessee; on the 2d Thursday in August, in North Carolina; on the 1st Monday in October, in Georgia and Mississippi; on the 3d Tuesday in October, in Minnesota; on the 1st Monday in November, in Louisiana; and on the 1st Wednesday in November, in Maryland.

☞ We thank several kind friends for sending us lists of new subscribers. If each subscriber who likes the Express would only do likewise, our circulation would increase yet more, and mutual benefit accrue.

Late from the seat of War.

[Telegraphed to the Charlotte Daily Bulletin.]

Quebec, June 11.

The Sardinians had forced the passage of the Sesia, in the face of the Austrians, and were fortified at Palastro. After a severe conflict they carried the city, making many prisoners.

The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

Gen. Garibaldi was still creating great sensation in Northern Lombardy. It was rumored he had been beaten by a superior force, and was retreating into Tessin, one of the southern cantons of Switzerland. The rumor needs confirmation, as Turin dispatches intimate that he was making further progress.

The Emperor Napoleon was about removing his headquarters to Casale.

The Austrians have occupied Casale in considerable force.

It was reported at Paris that so soon as the French shall enter Milan England and Prussia jointly will make strenuous efforts to end the war.

The Emperor of Austria, Gen. Hesse, and the Arch Duke Charles, had reached Verona on the 31st of May.

The English Parliament met at the date, when Speaker Denison was unanimously reelectd.

The funds were buoyant, and an advance was quoted.

It was reported Napoleon will return to Paris in August, after the first series of military operations.

Heavy shipments of French artillery and siege materials continued.

The Bourse was buoyant, at an advance of upward of one per cent.

A military commission of the German Diet have approved a motion to place an army on the Rhine.

The latest Bulletin from the seat of war, received at Liverpool June 1st, states that the Sardinians had forced the passage of the river Sesia, and captured Palestro.

Latest Liverpool Market.

June 1. *Cotton*—closing with an advancing tendency.

The weather was regarded favorable to crops, which presented fine prospects.

Flour was dull and had declined 2s. a 3s. per hundred pounds.

Wheat was dull; quotations were nominal but no change in market.

Corn was dull.

Another Administration Blunder.

The Philadelphia North American says that a characteristic blunder was made in the fitting out the Paraguay expedition, by the omission to lay in a sufficient supply of powder. The consequence was that even a peace salute could be fired from only one or two vessels of our squadron. Had war actually occurred, our vessels would have been in a predicament. But undertaking to fight without ammunition, according to the American, was not the only mistake made. The deficiency in powder was made up by an over-supply of coal. Some thousands of tons more than could be burned, sold, or brought home, were landed at Rosaria, and remain there still, leaving the Administration to foot a bill of $40,000.

Had the Government made a mistake the other way, and bought too much powder, it might now be sold at an advance perhaps to European belligerents; but the Government never has any such good luck. It is sure to make the blunder in the way that will cost the most.

Discussion at Taylorsville.

The candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, Messrs. Leach and Scales, met in Taylorsville on Tuesday of last week. A large throng of people was present to hear them. General Leach led off in an eloquent and effective address, replete with logical argument and biting sarcasm, upon the administration of James Buchanan and the corruptions of Locofoco politicians in general, in which he implicated Mr. Scales, for the usual support which he had given the President, as well as for several of his votes in Congress, which votes, Gen. Leach showed, were always against the interests of *North Carolina*. The corruptions of the President and his party, were proved by documentary evidence put forth by authority of Congress, and by declarations made by several prominent Democrats and Democratic newspapers, as Soule, Toombs, Garnett, Wise, Foote, Davis, the Richmond *Enquirer*, Washington *States*, and other Democratic sheets in the South, not enumerating several papers published at the North by Democratic Editors. Gen. Leach appealed to no Whig authority to prove these charges, but used the testimony of Democrats themselves to fix guilt upon the party in power. We have never known a speaker to exercise a greater influence over the minds of his hearers, or win more approbation by an array of facts pressed upon their minds by his zeal and eloquence. He was listened to by the large assembly with profound attention, and not a sentence seemed to be lost to those who heard him, most of whom were of the honest, hard-working Democracy of Alexander, who had left their crops at a busy season of the year to go and hear the truth proclaimed, as it was never better told.

Mr. Scales followed with the usual speech against Know-Nothingism, Abolitionism, the old United States Bank, the Bankrupt Law of 1840, and perhaps other obsolete matters, most of them being dead and buried twenty years ago and more, and having not the least bearing upon, or pertinency to, the issues involved in this canvass. What, for instance, has Know-Nothingism to do with Mr. Buchanan's spendthrift administration? What has Abolitionism (except that the President be an Abolitionist) to do with Mr. Buchanan's squandering the public moneys upon favorites and politicians? What has the old United States Bank (which has been defunct so long that it has no place in the recollection of some men) to do with Mr. Buchanan's Pacific Railroad, which would tax the people hundreds of millions to build and then be of no practical utility? What has any of these defunct issues of a by-gone age to do with the Thirty Million project to buy Cuba, when two hundred millions would not make the purchase? What have all of these to do with the Mexican Protectorate? The power to declare war against nations with whom we are peace? The veto of the agricultural bill? The old soldiers' pension bill?—not to mention a multitude of other astounding measures? Above all, what have these defunct issues, which Mr. Scales makes the burden of his song upon every stump, to do with Mr. Buchanan's expenditure of nigh one hundred millions of dollars per year to carry on the Government, when fifty millions economically applied would be amply sufficient, as asserted by several of the best informed Democrats in the country? In all this it was evident that Mr. Scales, with all his shrewdness, failed to make a single point for himself in the discussion; for the measures of the Administration were as indefensible, and the people knew it, as were his own votes in Congress.

Mr. Scales said that, although *Douglas* is not his first choice, yet he should vote for him if he be the nominee of the Charleston Convention! or he would support the nominee of that convention, whoever he might be. This is what we would term selling one's self to the Evil One a little in advance; for how can Mr. Scales conjecture *who* the convention will nominate—perhaps *James Buchanan*, whose administration even Mr. Scales, in some of its parts, now *pretends* to condemn, when he sees it is unpopular with the people.

In summing up the effect of the debate upon the minds of the audience at the conclusion, there could be no mistaking the favorable impression made by Gen. Leach, not so much by his eloquence, (he being out of voice from a severe cold,) but by the subject matter of his address and the vital truths which he proclaimed, that held spell-bound the attention of his hearers. Gen. Leach is doing his whole duty in the canvass for the triumph of correct principles, and he deserves the co-operation of his brother Whigs and Democrats all over the district. He is fighting *their* battle—he is fighting the battle of *all* who desire an economical administration of the National Government, whether they be *Whigs or Democrats*.

Reform in the Government should begin by sending good and true men to Congress—men who will not barter principle for spoils—who will not sell a country's birth-right for a plate of Treasury pap. The people can reform their rulers if they will; but they can do it only through the ballot-box. Their country, their families, and their honor demand this of them. Cast off the shackles of party and stand by your country! Unite with the Opposition, be you Whig or Democrat, and all will be well.

FOR THE EXPRESS.

"Gen. Leach and the Pension Bill."

In the Winston *Sentinel* of June 3d, is an article headed "Gen. Leach and the Pension Bill," which is worthy of notice, for its false reasoning in general, and the origin of the old soldiers "Pension Bill" in particular. The *Sentinel* says "This idea of a Pension Bill was gotten up by the Black Republicans of the North, and supported by the Know-Nothings of the South, for no other purpose than that of increasing the expenditures of the last Congress."

This is *not so!*—and the editor, or whoever penned the paragraph *knows*, it to be a false statement, if he has paid attention to the proceedings of the last Congress. The old Soldiers' pension bill was introduced into Congress by Mr. Savage, a Democrat of Tennessee, and supported by him in an able speech which has been extensively copied from the Washington *Globe* into newspapers all over the country, and circulated in pamphlet. The article in the Sentinel—if not written by Mr. Scales, and I believe it was, for it abounds with about the sam and substance of his ideas and language from the stump—is full of false reasoning and deductions that even a schoolboy would condemn as nonsensical.

It is just precisely by such misstatements as these, that the *Sentinel* and its clique, are endeavoring to humbug the people into a support of Mr. Scales (Mr. Scales aiding) for a seat in the next Congress.

This sudden fit for economy, which would debar the old soldier from receiving a few dollars in compensation for the sacrifices in behalf of his country, when Mr. Buchanan is expending a hundred million annually, upon favorites and partizan presses, won't be swallowed as gospel by the voters of the Sixth District, be they Whigs or Democrats.

Gen. Leach is for stopping this drain of the people's money, which is so recklessly and foolishly squandered upon *politicians*, and giving a small portion of it to the poor old soldier who fought and bled in the cause of his country. Which is right, Gen. Leach or Mr. Scales? Let your answer be furnished at the polls in August next.

X.

Mr. Scales and Stephen A. Douglas.

It is doubtless known by every voter in the Sixth Congressional District, who has heard Mr. Scales make a speech during the present canvass, that he frankly avows his intention to give his support and vote to Judge Douglas for President of the United States if that gentleman receives the nomination of the Charleston Convention. But it is not so certain that *all* the voters of this District who have heard Mr. Scales make the declaration alluded to, have reflected upon the fact that the Illinois Senator is one of the most uncertain men upon the subject of slavery among the host of aspirants for Presidential honors. And yet, such is literally and undeniably the true state of the case. In years gone by, when there existed no question of the numerical supremacy of the "Democracy," Mr. Douglas was not backward in seconding the efforts of Senator Mason, of Virginia, and other Southern men, in defending and protecting the "peculiar institution." And why? Because, in the event of his receiving the nomination for the Presidency at any subsequent period, he calculated the importance of securing the Southern "Democratic" vote. Hence the interest he pretended to feel in maintaining the constitutional rights of the South.

But more recently a sad change has come "o'er the spirit of his dream." The Northern "Democracy" have cut away from their brethren of the South, and become the allies of the Black Republicans of the North and West, which will, in all probability, nay, almost inevitably, enable the latter faction to outcount their pro-slavery associates in delegates in the approaching Charleston Convention. The "Little Giant of the West" contemplated this state of things some time ago, and that he might be enabled to take advantage of it, forthwith commenced arranging the wires and practically re-defining his position. His first grand move in a new direction was to discover that the Missouri Compromise was grossly unjust and insulting to the South, and to persuade the Southern "Democracy," and the Northern "Democracy" and Republicans, (the two latter being in the secret,) to unite and rescind that long-existing law, which had given peace and security to the Union for years, and in its stead to substitute another compromise. And what has been the effect of that Douglas-Black-Republican arrangement? Simply to exclude the Southern people *with their slaves* from all present and future participation in the benefits and advantages resulting from the common possession of the Territories, and effectually compelling them to remain in their present circumscribed limits, or practically admit that their claim of a right of property in slaves is and ever has been a hideous falsehood, and the constitution itself a living lie! And Judge Douglas knew that such would be the fruits of his compromise before either the Southern "Democracy" or the people of his own State had perceived the cheat. This was evidenced by his declaration when justifying his Congressional course to the people of Illinois.—When asked, while delivering a speech to an immense assemblage at Chicago, we believe, why he had originated and been instrumental in securing the passage through Congress of an act so fatal to the wishes and efforts of the "friends of freedom," he in substance replied that it was a measure *that would speedily accomplish their purposes and defeat the projects of the slavery propagandists of the South, by forever preventing the further extension of slavery!*

This is only one of the many diabolical and villainous wrongs which have been practiced upon the slaveholders of the Union by Douglas and his "Democratic" coadjutors. But we neither have the space nor the inclination to follow them through the elaborate catalogue of acts of injustice and perfidy of which the people have been made the victims. Indeed, we had, it is likely, not thought of the matter at all at this time but for meeting with the following paragraph from the pen of the Editor of the *Sunny South*, an out-and-out "Democratic" journal, published in the City of Aberdeen, Miss. It at least shows that some of those persons who have been so wofully cheated by Douglas are coming to their senses, and begin properly to appreciate the man. The *South* says:

"The papers inform us that Hon. Stephen "A. Douglas passed through Mobile last "week on his way *to his plantation in Missis-"sippi*. If we remember aright, Mr. Doug-"las, during the contest in which he was en-"gaged last summer, denied owning a plan-"tation and slaves in Mississippi. At least, "he contradicted the rumor that he owned "slaves, and threw upon his son the stigma "which was attempted to be fastened upon "him. Mr. Douglas is doubtless on a polit-"ical peregrination. As regards his political "prosperity, we entertain the opinion of the "Enterprise *News*: 'We do not believe that "he could beat a free negro for President, "even with the endorsement of a National "Convention.'"

And this is the man for whom the "Democratic" candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of slaveholding North Carolina avows his willingness and determination to vote, for President of these United States! Has Mr. Scales taken leave of his senses, or does he think the voters of this District are a pack of demented boobies? We regard this avowal by him as sinonymous with the declaration to slaveholders, that he does not want their votes, but that if they insist upon *supporting him*, he will *deceive them* by aiding in first making Douglas President and then sustaining in Congress his anti-slavery recommendations.

Will they, then, support Mr. Scales, the declared friend of Stephen A. Douglas, a man who will hold slaves in the South to catch Southern votes, and who has already damned the prospects of the South in the Territories to secure Northern votes? We shall see.

The military of Alexandria have invited Gov. Wise to address them on the 4th July.

A Jaw-Breaker.

The Eufaula *Spirit of the South*, a *popular Democratic* paper, published in Alabama, treats the public to the following correct picture of its party:

"How Stands the Party?—Under this heading our friends of the Columbus Times present some hopeful suggestions as to the prospects of the democratic party. We wish we could take the same view of it. To us, however, there is little in the present or the future of the democratic party to encourage the hopes of its Southern members. While it was in the zenith of its glory, battling for principle, and standing by State Rights and strict construction, we were proud of serving under its banners: and even after it had lost some of the features of its better days, we honored it for what it had been; but we fear its glory has departed, and the days of its honor are numbered. There is not one bright spot in the future of the party. All around its glory leaves no ray of brightness behind it, thick clouds have gathered and hang like a pall. The party may live through another Presidential campaign, but will not survive it. Another Democratic Administration might hold its discordant elements together through another four years, but the probability is, that Mr. Buchanan's is the last democratic Administration which the country will ever see."

Great will be the joy of the country thereat! Democratic *politicians* have had *their* day: let the *people* now have *theirs*. Turnabout is fair play. The honest sons of toil have been "hewers of wood, and drawers of water" to spend-thrift government officers long enough. There *should* be an end of it. Buchanan democracy—which is not true democracy—has been weighed in the scales, and found wanting. The honest, hard working people of the country, who earn their livelihood by the sweat of the brow, need a refreshing respite from bad government, and *heavy taxes*.

And with Mr. Buchanan's administration, perish all who have aided and abetted his policy, politically speaking. The sentence is just—let it be executed.

The President and Mr. McRae.

We have heard from different sources that the conduct of the officials at Raleigh, in fixing Mr. Buchanan's arrival at Chapel Hill *after* the delivery of Mr. McRae's Annual Address, was much talked of at the late Commencement. It is understood that Mr. McRae is personally intimate with the President; that the President desired and intended to reach Chapel Hill on Tuesday night, or to breakfast on Wednesday morning; that he might easily have been there at either time, instead of being at a Hotel in Raleigh; but that it was otherwise arranged at Raleigh by which not only the President but the Governor of the State, the several committees, &c., which escorted him, and an immense concourse of people, were all kept back till after Mr. McRae's Address had been delivered. The world at Chapel Hill, so we are informed, were so uncharitable as to attribute this to a desire to deprive Mr. McRae of some of the eclat which it was pretty well known he would win on that theatre. We are not precisely informed as to the persons who were responsible for the change of the President's plan—not the Governor, we hope. He, however, would have gained some credit for chivalric magnanimity to vanquished opponent, if he had insisted on the President's being there, and on being there himself.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A portion of the Southern Democracy are heaping coals of fire upon Senator Douglas. Their wrath against him is hot and fierce. The Mississippian, one of the ablest of the Southern Locofoco organs, thus denounces the great champion of Squatter Sovereignty:

"The reign of Sewardism, say we, a thousand times over, in preference to a pseudo-Democratic administration, corrupt and debauched by the reckless and unprincipled faction of Douglasites, and tainted with the iniquities of squatter sovereigntyism."

Yet, many of the Democratic leaders in Virginia and Tennessee, and Louisiana and Maryland, and even the Democratic candidate for Governor in Kentucky, endorse and support this iniquitous squatter sovereignty, which the Mississippian denounces as infinitely worse than the abolitionism of Wm. H. Seward. If Douglas should be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, even those who thus denounce him will support him. The conduct of the Virginia Democracy in reference to John Letcher should teach the country how easily the Locofoco organs and leaders may be induced to give their support to the very men whom they have denounced as the worst enemies to the South and most untrustworthy. All their zeal in behalf of the South is merely pretended.

They denounce the Opposition for trying to create a *national* party that shall oppose sectionalism both at the North and at the South, and they immediately afterwards fling up their caps with loud huzzas for the men whom a few moments before they pronounced worse than Seward himself. Such is Democratic consistency. Such is the Democracy that the people are called upon to worship as a thing that never changes.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

The Spoils.

The administration is dividing to the *Winston Sentinel* a portion of the spoils of office, for its partizan services, in the shape of an advertisement for "*Materials for the Navy.*" It is hardly probable that the Secretary in that department expects Stokes county to furnish white-oak timber, white-ash oars, and white-oak staves and heading, to a Navy Yard in Maine.—Much less could he expect of it spikes and nails; lead, zinc and tin; hardware, paints, oils, leather, brushes, pitch, tar, rosin and *firewood!* Neither will Stokes furnish these articles for the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass.;—Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; District Columbia, Gosport, Virginia, or any other place—for the best of all reasons: The products she has, can't be got there, in competition with the adjacent country to said Navy Yards; and nearly all the other articles called for, she has herself to buy.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Claimed as an Ally.

The Boston *Liberator*, the New York *Evening Post*, and the Mobile *Southern League*, claim the election of *Letcher* of Virginia as a triumph for the Abolitionists. The two first journals congratulate him and assert, that "his Democratic free soil brethren at the North hail his victory with unalloyed pleasure."—*Charlotte Daily Bulletin.*

Squatter Sovereignty.

The squatter sovereignty of Judge Douglas is thus briefly, but completely, demolished by *Brownson's Review*, (Boston,) whose editor ranks among the ablest logicians of the age. The Mobile Tribune did the Judge the justice of republishing it during his recent short stay in that city:

"We do not agree with Mr. Douglas in his doctrine of squatter sovereignty, or the legislative capacity of a territorial people. A territory under our system is neither a State organized nor an inchoate State; it has no existence but what it derives from the federal government, no rights or powers but those conferred on it by Congress. While a territory it has no autonomy, no substantive political existence. The power of Congress over it is no doubt limited, but by its own constitution, not by the rights and powers of the territory. If Congress has the right to legislate on the question of slavery, it may delegate the exercise of that right to the territorial legislature, and that legislature may authorize or exclude slavery as it sees proper; but if Congress has no right to legislate on the subject, the territory can have none. The pretense that Congress cannot intervene, and yet that the people of a territory, remaining a territory can settle the question of slavery or any other question demanding legislation, is simply absurd. Either Congress has power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories, and then to admit or exclude it, as it judges proper, or there can be no legislation on the subject, till the territory becomes a sovereign State. In no way, then, can Mr. Douglas' doctrine, if it aims at any thing more than transferring the dispute from Congress to the Territory, be defended. His doctrine of popular sovereignty, as we understand it, is the most dangerous doctrine that can be asserted, and one which every American statesman should set his face against. On this point we agree with Southern statesmen, whose interest has led them to deny it, and assert the principle of vested rights."

Misrepresentation.

Messrs. Dick and Williams, and perhaps others, at the Democratic Convention at Graham last week, in trying to break the force of the charge of extravagance against the Administration, insisted that if there had been extravagance, the Democracy were not responsible for it; that the extravagant appropriations were made during the 34th Congress, when, Messrs. Dick and Williams stated, the Black Republicans had a majority in the House of Representatives. Now these gentlemen both know that the Republicans never had a majority in the House.

We are no apologists for the sins of the party designated by these gentlemen as the Black Republicans; but the attempt to make a *scape-goat* of that party, to bear off the sins of the Administration, is unmanly and disingenuous; and is a very bald attempt to palm off deception upon the uninformed,—unworthy of any gentleman who expects to maintain a character for political honesty and truth.

To prove the falsity of the charge, that the "Black Republicans" had a majority in the 34th Congress, it is only necessary to recur to the history of its organization. When the House met, it was ascertained that it was divided into three distinct parties, neither of which had a majority,—hence the difficulty and delay in electing a speaker.

The Southern Americans, being but few in number, offered to unite with the Democrats and elect ex-Gov. Smith, a Virginia Democrat; but the Democrats refused. And finally the contest was ended, on the motion of Clingman, of North Carolina, that a *plurality* should elect, when N. P. Banks was elected Speaker, as Clingman and other Democrats no doubt desired and well knew would be the case.

It is true the Democrats did not have a majority in the House of Representatives of the 34th Congress; neither did the Republicans; but the Democrats had the Senate and the President, and could therefore prevent all extravagant and improper legislation. In short, that party had, as is well known to Messrs. Dick and Williams, the expenses of the Government almost as completely under its control as in the preceding or succeeding Congress; and official documents show that nearly the same reckless extravagance was practiced in each of them.

Whenever you hear these Democratic leaders trying to shift off the extravagance of the present and preceding Administrations on some other party, you may know that deception is their object.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

NOTICE---GOOD MILLER.

THE undersigned is desirous of getting a Situation to manage a good set of Grist or Flouring Mills. He has had over thirty years experience in that line of business, and having always given full satisfaction, can produce good testimonials of recommendation.

Address him to Liberty Hill, Iredell county, N. C., or call at his residence at Laurence & Reynold's Mills, 8 miles north of Statesville, on the South Yadkin River.

JOSEPH ROMINGER.

no27-4t

FOR SALE.

THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING two doors west of Mr. J. W. Stockton's corner. The house is 25X73 feet, and is fitted up expressly for a Grocery and Provision store,—having a convenient cellar. In the absence of the subscriber, call on Mr. A. W. Jamison who is authorised to sell the property. If application be made early, a bargain will be given. Terms will be made easy.

H. B. REESE.

Statesville, N. C. 28-4w.

Markets

Statesville Market—June 16, 1859.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.]

Bacon	0 10	@0 12½	Feathers	0 35	@0 40
Beef	0 4½	@0 5½	Flour	4 50	@5 00
Beeswax	0 22½	@0 25	Flaxseed	1 00	
Butter	0 15	@0 18	Hides, dry	0 12	
Coffee	0 14	@0 16½	Green	0 06	
Candles,			Lard	0 10	@0 12
Tallow		0 25	Linsey cl	0 30	@0 35
Adamantine	0 30	@0 35	Molasses	0 40	@0 65
Corn	0 75	@0 80	Nails	0 06	@0 07
Chickens	0 10	@0 12	Peas	0 75	@0 80
Dried Apples, peeled		1 10	Rags	0 02½	
Dried Peaches, peeled		3 80	Rice	0 06	
unpeeled		1 60	Salt	2 25	@0 00
Eggs, doz	0 10		Sugar	0 12	@0 14
			Loaf	0 18	@0 20
			Tallow	0 10	@0 12
			Wheat	0 95	@1 05

Fayetteville Market—June 14, 1859.

Alum	0 60		Iron, Swedish		
Bacon	0 10	@0 12½	com bar	0 06	@0 06½
Bagging,			do wide	0 07	@0 07½
Gunny	0 18	@0 20	Amer.	0 05½	@0 06
Dandee	0 18	@0 20	Eng.	0 04	@0 04½
Beeswax	0 30		Lard	0 12½	@0 15½
Coffee,			Lead	0 08	@0 08½
Rio	0 10½	@0 13½	Molasses		
Laguira	0 13½	@0 14	Cuba	0 27	@0 29
Java	0 20	@0 00	N. O.	0 45	@0 50
Cotton,			Nails	0 04½	@0 05
Fair to good	0 11	@0 10½	Oil,		
Ord. to mid.	0 10½	@0 11½	Linseed	1 00	
Cot Yarn,			Tan'rs	0 70	@1 00
5 to 10	1 25		Salt, sack		
Dom. Goods,			Liverp.	1 25	
Sheet'g	0 8½	@0 10	Shot, ₱ bg.		
Osnab.	0 11	@0 11½	Com'on	2 25	@0 00
Feathers	0 45	@0 55	Buck	2 37½	
Flaxseed	1 00	@1 15	Spirits,		
Flour,			P. Br.	1 00	@1 25
Family	7 25	@0 00	N C Ap	0 85	@0 95
Super.	7 00	@0 00	North'n		
Fine	6 75	@0 00	Apple	0 65	@0 75
Scratch	6 50	@0 00	N C Wh	0 50	@0 60
Grain,			North'n		
Corn	0 00	@1 25	dp	0 35	@0 40
Wheat	1 10		Sugars,		
Rye	1 10	@0 00	Loaf	0 13½	
Oats	0 65	@0 75	Crush	0 12½	@0 13½
Peas	1 15	@1 50	Coffee	0 10	@0 11½
Hides,			P. Rico	0 09	@0 10
Dry	0 11	@0 12½	N. O.	0 08½	@0 09½
Green	0 05	@0 05	Tallow	0 10	
			Wool	0 18	@0 19

Salisbury Market—June 14, 1859.

Apples, Dried	0 50	@1 25	Molasses, Cuba	0 37	@0 45
Bacon	0 10	@0 11	N. Orl.	0 55	@0 65
Beeswax	0 20	@0 25	Musco.	0 45	@0 50
Candles,			Nails cut	0 05½	@0 06
Adamantine	0 24	@0 30	Oats	0 40	@0 50
Coffee,			Oils,		
Rio	0 12½	@0 14	Tanners	0 50	@0 95
Java	0 17	@0 22½	Rags, lb	0 02½	
Cotton	0 10	@0 11	Salt, sck.	1 70	@1 75
Corn	0 70	@0 80	Sugar, Brown	0 08	@0 11
" Meal	0 75	@0 85	Crush	0 13	@0 15
Feathers	0 30	@0 35	Clar.	0 11½	@0 12½
Flour, ₱ bbl.	5 25	@5 50	Tallow	0 10	@0 12
₱ sack	2 40	@2 40	Wheat, White	0 95	@1 05
Iron, bar	0 05		Red	0 80	@0 90
Lard	0 10	@0 12	Wool	0 25	@0 30

S. T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned

TIN WARE!

which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,
ENAMELED SAUCE JARS,
WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.

Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS

PRESERVING JARS,

for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of

Superior Cooking Stoves,

and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL,

IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.

THE property of this Institution has recently passed into the hands of Messrs. O. G. and J. F. Foard. Arrangements have been made which place the subscriber in charge as Principal and Proprietor. The public can be assured that the Institution is now placed upon a firm and permanent basis. The school edifice is a three story brick building, with eight rooms for recitation, library and society halls, two large school rooms, and a commodious chapel.

The location is entirely healthy, and few villages in the State are so free from temptations to dissipation as is Olin. It is fourteen miles from Statesville, to which place there are daily trains on the Western Extension Railroad.

The subscriber is a graduate of the University of the State and has an experience of several years as an instructor. With the aid of competent assistants, he hopes to impart correct instruction to his pupils, moral and intellectual.

The libraries of the two Literary Societies offer facilities enjoyed at but few schools.

Tuition in the Classical department $20.00 per session. English, $10.00 to $15.00. Contingent fee, $1.00. Tuition and fees required *in advance.*

Board in good families from $7.50 to $8.00 per month.

The next session will open Wednesday, July 13th, and continue twenty-one weeks.

A. H. MERRITT, A. M.,
Principal.

Olin, Iredell county, N. C., June 17. tf

650 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE!!

Lying on Yadkin River.

INTENDING to remove West, the subscriber offers for sale the Valuable Plantation whereon he resides, lying on the Yadkin river and the road leading from Wilksboro' to Lenoir, in Caldwell county. There are in the tract 650 acres, over two hundred acres

of which are under cultivation, including one hundred and fifteen acres of

Good Bottom Land!

The improvements are a plain Dwelling, outhouses, barns and stables, and a spring of pure water. The uncleared land is well timbered, and the location as beautiful and desirable as any farm in Caldwell county.

Persons desirous of buying will please call and examine for themselves. A bargain will be given. ☞ Terms cash.

SANFORD DULA.

Elkville P. O., Caldwell county, N. C.
June 17, 1859. 5t

COOK WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, a woman who understands how to cook and wash, for the balance of the year. Apply at the Express Office. [June 3.

DIED:

At Olin, N. C., on the evening of the 6th inst., after an illness of three days, Samuel Gill, son of Perry and Elizabeth Tomlin, aged 17 months.

Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered my heart;
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we're called to part!

H.

BELTS!

BELTS!! BELTS!!!

For Wheat Threshers,

FANS, COTTON GINS, SAW-MILLS,

And Machinery of Every Description.

THE BEST BELTING NOW IN USE, and far superior to leather in many respects.

It Will Not Stretch

or draw on one side as leather. The sun will not affect it; rain or water cannot injure it; it requires no oil: the rats will not eat it; your negroes will not steal it for strings or shoe-strings; you can get any length you wish all in one piece without joints, and, I am satisfied, with good care will last any farmer

Twenty Years!

Orders accompanied with the Cash will receive PROMPT ATTENTION, and the freight paid to any point on the railroad or stage line.

CASH PRICES.

2 inch	-	-	12½ cts. per foot.
2½ "	-	-	15 " "
3 "	-	-	17 " "
4 "	-	-	22 " "
5 "	-	-	27 " "
6 "	-	-	32 " "
7 "	-	-	38 " "
10 "	-	-	60 " "
12 "	-	-	72 " "
12 " 4 ply	-	-	92 " "

☞ SEAMLESS BELTS manufactured to order at short notice.

CONDUCTING HOSE

of all sizes, for water or steam pressures, ordered direct from the Manufacturers. Also, Packing of all descriptions, at 50 cents per pound.

J. B. F. BOONE.

June 10, 1859-3t Charlotte, N. C.

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that I have three Gum Belts, which I got of Mr. J. B. F. Boone, in use in my machinery in my Tan Yard, and have been in use for the last eight or ten months; and as far as I have tried them, I like them better than the leather belts.

Yours respectfully, &c.,

C. C. HENDERSON,

June 6th, 1859. Lincolnton, N. C.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

This well known HOUSE has been re-opened for the accommodation of the travelling public. It has been, and will continue to be a first class Hotel. One very great advantage it possesses, over other houses, is its being almost embowered in shade trees The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day. In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness quietude, commanding one of the first Mountain Views, renders it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the Mountain region. The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and convenience. And he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formerly enjoyed.

His stables are attended by one of the best, if not the *very best*, Hostlers in the Southern Country—the far-famed "*Silas.*"

About the first of July next, the Western North Carolina Rail Road will be completed to Newton, and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury and Statesville to Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a **Comfortable** and **Commodious Vehicle** to convey passengers on to Morganton. Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—these being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton B. S. Johnson, Esq., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers for public use, and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any part, to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, N. C., June 1st, '59. 27-6w

NEW CLOTHING STORE,

In Salisbury.

IF you wish to buy a nice suit of Clothing, for as little money as possible, call at

Head Quarters,

Next door to Brown, Coffin & Mock's, Salisbury, N. C.

DAVID WEIL.

June 3, 1859. tf.

For Sale by FISHER & FOARD,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, Newbern, North Carolina:

9000 Lbs. N. C. Bacon
35 Bbls. N. Y. Mess Pork
10 Tons Peruvian Guano
5 " " Phosphatic do.
5 " California Guano
100 Bbls. No. 1 Land Plaster
100 " " Hyd. Cement
500 Sacks G. A. Salt
300 Bbls. Alexandria Lime
2000 Flour Bags
2000 Grain Bags
75 Bbls. N. O. & Mus. Molasses
20 Half-bbls. N. O. Molas.
68 Bbls. Ref. N. O. & W. I. Sugars
65 Bags Java, Rio, Mar. & Lag. Coffee
25 Bbls. Ocean Mess Shad
20 " Oc'n Ms. Blue Fish
40 " N. C. Gross & Roe Herring
No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon, in bbls., ½ bbls., ¼ bbls. & ⅛ bbls.
Sugar, Soda, & Butter Crackers, at Baker's cash prices.

Spts—very primo

June 6, 1859. 2m

NOTICE.—All persons, without distinction, indebted to the late firm of W. MURPHY & CO., who do not call *soon* and pay up, may expect to settle with an officer.

W. MURPHY & CO.

May 27, 1859. 3t

BAKER'S COCOA.

A most delicious article for the Sick and Convalescent—Tranquilizing to weak nerves. Just received by

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary.

SALISBURY, N. C.

HOFFLIN'S Clothing Emporium,

MANSION HOUSE CORNER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

Where the best assortment of **Ready Made Clothing** is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.

My Stock consists of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

M. HOFFLIN,

Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.
May 27, 1859.—5-6m

Building Lot for Sale

IN STATESVILLE.

The Lot lying between the Post Office and Jos. W. Stockton's corner, measuring 32 feet front and 109 back, is for sale. Those wishing to purchase will please apply to Mr. C. A. CARLTON.

JOHN H. DALTON.

Feb. 11, 1859.—10-tf

BAKER'S COCOA.

A MOST DELICIOUS ARTICLE

For the sick and convalescent—Tranquilizing to weak nerves. Just received by

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary.

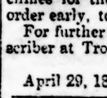
21-3m SALISBURY, N. C.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the **Buck Shoal Manufacturing Company,** have terminated their business as a Manufacturing Company and will no longer purchase or vend or manufacture cotton as a joint concern, and no member of said concern has any authority to contract for or on account of said Company or for or on account of any part of said Company.

A. R. LAURENCE.
may 20,'59-tf A. B. F. GAITHER.

Piano for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers a *first-rate* **Piano**, manufactured by Fisher & Co., for sale. It may be seen at the residence of Mrs. E. Howard, near Bethany, belonging to Mrs. Mims, she having removed from this State.

24-tf A. B. F. GAITHER, Agt.

W. H. Wyatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

THRESHING MACHINES

The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of WHEELER, MILLICK & &O.'S

CELEBRATED

THRESHING MACHINES,

which have given universal satisfaction wherever tried, and are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction or no sale.

A one horse Machine will thresh and separate the wheat from straw, 125 to 150 bushels per day. A two horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two horse, with a combined winnower, will thresh and clean 200 to 250 bushels per day.

Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, Asheboro', or any point on the North Carolina Railroad.

Persons desirous to have Threshing Machines for the approaching Harvest, should order early, to insure getting them in time.

For further information, address the subscriber at Troy's Store, Randolph co., N. C.

JOHN B. TROY.

April 29, 1859. 21-tf

FRENCH BRANDY, PURE!
Peach Brandy, *Pure!* 3 years old.
Apple Brandy, *Pure!* 4 years old.
Corn Whisky, *Pure!* 3 years old.
Port Wine, *Pure!* 6 years old.
Sweet Wine, *Pure!*
Madeira Wine, *Pure!*
Claret Wine, *Pure!*
Champagne Wine.
Sillery *Gold Medal Brand*
Porter and Ale.
London Gin.

A large supply for Medicinal and Sacramental uses;

Just received by

W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE CHEAPEST!
THE MOST RELIABLE!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!
Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs!
THE MOST CONSTANT ATTENTION!!!
by the

Proprietor himself,
W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, North Carolina.

LECKIE & SON,

TIN and SHEET IRON WARE.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING, etc., etc.

Statesville, N. C.,

WOULD most respectfully call upon a generous public to sustain them in their line of business, as they will find it to their advantage to do so.

They will keep on hand all kinds of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, and make to order at the shortest notice. They have had good success in Roofing and Guttering with Tin, and would say to one and all, that they are prepared, at the shortest notice, to do any and all jobs of this kind, at home and at a distance, on low terms.

STOVES.—They will be in receipt of a lot of *COOK, PARLOR and SHOP STOVES,* also other articles in the Housekeeping line, in a short time.

They will sell very low for cash, or to punctual dealers, all of their Wares, and, in all cases warrant them to be made of the best materials, and workmanship inferior to none.

Old Copper, Pewter, and Produce taken in exchange for work. Give us a call and try us.

LECKIE & SON.

April 22, 1859. 20-1y

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!!

J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON

HAVING entered into Partnership for the purpose of conducting a

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY BUSINESS,

IN STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Respectfully inform the Public that they are now receiving direct from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive and well assorted Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS

BOOTS. SHOES.

HATS, CAPS,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

— Also —

GROCERIES

of every description; and other

FAMILY SUPPLIES;

All of which will be sold very Low

For Cash or Country Produce.

Our friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a call.

March 31, 1859. 17-6m

HECKER'S FARINA.

Remarkably Wholesome & Nutritious.

Just received by

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
SALISBURY, N. C.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Partnership under the name of

McNEELY & YOUNG,

and have just received and opened a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or to punctual dealers.

Their Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE, HATS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HARDWARE, IRON,
STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, &c.

Salisbury, April 20, 1859. 20-tf

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.,

Are now receiving and opening, in the **Simonton Building,**

A NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF GOODS

FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

Consisting of a General Assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery,
Drugs, Medicines & Dye-Stuffs, Crockery & Glassware,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &C.,

In short, we have in Store, and will keep a general assortment of Goods suited to the wants of the country.

Our Goods have been bought with **CASH,** and will be sold **for CASH, at Low Prices,** or *on Short Time to Punctual Dealers;* our intention being to Sell at accommodating prices, and to discard the **LONG CREDIT SYSTEM, short profits and prompt payments** being the best for both merchant and customers.

☞ Please call and examine. We will take pleasure in waiting upon you.

A. W. JAMISON.
A. K. SIMONTON.
OTHO GILLESPIE.
W. H. MORRISON.

STATESVILLE, N. C.,
APRIL 4, 1859. 18-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1859.

I AM NOW RECEIVING FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, a new supply of Goods, which I will take pleasure in showing to those wishing to examine them. My Stock consists, in part, of

GROS DE RHINE & FANCY SILKS, BAREGE ROBES & ROBE A LEZ,
CHINTZ ORGANDY ROBES AND ROBE A LEZ,
FRENCH JACONET AND MUSLIN ROBES AND ROBE A LEZ,
And other Dress Goods of various fabrics and neat styles to suit the Season.

WHITE GOODS.

Plain, Dotted and Striped Swiss MUSLINS, Victoria LAWNS and Nansook MUSLINS. TARLTONS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c.

LADIES' EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SLEEVES, IN SETTS.
LADIES' MARSEILLES COLLARS AND SLEEVES, IN SETTS.
LACES, EDGINGS, &c., &c.

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS,
FLATS AND BLOOMERS.
PICCOLOMINI HOOPED SKIRTS.

Round, Cornered, Printed and Stella Summer SHAWLS.
FRENCH LACE POINTS. CHANTILLY LACE MANTLES.

With a supply of

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

HATS AND CLOTHING.

BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

☞ *Call and see if I will not Sell as Low as the Lowest.*

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

STATESVILLE, April 4, 1859. 18tf

ALL ABOARD FOR HIGH PINTE!

Third Edition, Revised, Enlarged and Removed.

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE HAS REMOVED

TO THE

HOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED AS THE BOOK STORE,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

Where he is Receiving and Opening the LARGEST STOCK of

CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY,

EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

☞ *CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,* ☜

As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, he has the article to Restore it:

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

He is also AGENT for

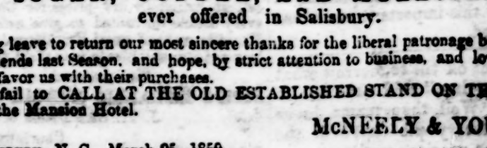
Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINES.

LADIES, if you wish **Preserves, Pickles, or Candies;**
GENTLEMEN, if you wish **Presents** for the **LADIES;**
LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish **TOYS;**

S. J. RICKERT'S
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1859. 17tf

GRAND OPENING
OF NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.



Ahead of Everybody!

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INVITE EVERYBODY to call and see our New Spring Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

They are rich and rare, and far surpass any Stock in beauty that was ever offered in Salisbury. We are selling off DRY GOODS rapidly, and eclipse all competition.

GIVE US A CALL, and we will convince you that our Stock is far *SUPERIOR* to *ANY* that has been offered to the public, and that our prices are down to the LOWEST water mark.

MOTTO—**Polite attention to Customers, and Small Profits.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and the Public generally, will find in addition to our Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a splendid Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,

Of all sorts, sizes and prices.

HATS, FLATS, AND BONNETS,
Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
WOOD WARE, BUCKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, TWINE, ROPE,
CROCKERY AND QUEENSWARE,
and the best Stock of
SUGAR, COFFEE, AND MOLASSES,
ever offered in Salisbury.

We beg leave to return our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on us by our friends last Season, and hope, by strict attention to business, and low prices, they will still favor us with their purchases.

Don't fail to CALL AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND ON THE CORNER opposite the Mansion Hotel.

McNEELY & YOUNG.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 25, 1859. 4tf

Daily Work.

FROM THE GERMAN.

In the name of God advancing,
Sow thy seed at morning light;
Cheerily the furrows turning,
Labor on with all thy might.
Look not to the far-off future:
Do the work which nearest lies;
Sow thou must before thou reapest;
Rest at last is labor's prize.

Standing still is dangerous ever;
Toil is meant for Christians now;
Let there be, when evening cometh,
Honest sweat upon thy brow;
And the Master shall come, smiling,
When work stops, at set of sun,
Saying, as he pays thy wages,
"Good and faithful man, well done."

A Thrilling Letter from Italy—An Inside View of the War.

The Israelite publishes a letter from Dr. Weinberg, Stabsarzt, addressed to Dr. Wise, editor of the Israelite. The editor speaks of this correspondent as "our friend who left the Austrian ranks and took service in the Sardinian corps of volunteers." We quote from the letter a passage of great general interest:

"From the Ticino the mighty battle columns of Austrian champions roll up against us like the impetuous billows of the stormy ocean; they come to press upon our neck the yoke of Austrian despotism and Popish injustice; they come to submit us to lords whom we abhor, to rules and laws that we hate, to a system of government which is riveted to might, slavery and violence; they come to tear out a chapter from the history of civilization and the progress of humanity, and substitute a blank leaf and write thereon—'The world belongs to the mighty despots.' From the seasides, on the wings of Fulton's mighty genius, the warriors of France come, the men who fought a hundred battles of liberty—who reduced Algiers, or rather elevated it to a civilized country—who bro't a liberal spirit to Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and aided your own country in her struggles for liberty; they come as our friends and allies to check the progress of our enemies, to help us carry out our wishes for Italy to redeem us from the bonds of the old Austrian Pharoah—and, sir, you may imagine the enthusiasm which receives the French, the outbursts of joy and hope which greet the arrival of our friends in the momentous hour of this crisis. It is midnight now, still the demonstrations of joy and enthusiasm are as loud and powerful as they were at noon. I would describe it if I could; I would tell you how women, children and hoary-headed Italians run through the streets of Turin and shout with joy, but my pen is too stiff and my heart is too much moved.

Fully well do we know that the Emperor of France is no constitutional monarch, and to expect liberty from his hands may appear an illusion to you. But, sir, Italy is not for France but for herself. That very France brings liberty wherever it sets its foot and with Austria comes the iron grasp of despotism. Let the worst come to pass, and every man must prefer to be a French subject with the Cordex Napoleon, to the Austrian rule with its old Pandects, feudal and common law; its almighty priests and nobility. Let the worst come to pass, and with France we have the hope of revolution, with Austria none. We have to lose nothing, to gain every thing.—Such is the feeling and calculation of every Italian; such is also mine and all the foreigners who made common cause with this land.

Our prospect is bright, our hope is sanguine, if we even lose ground at the start. The French fleet will take possession of three points, Venice, Trieste and Fiume, and the Austrian trade is killed, the railroad communication between Vienna and Milan is intercepted, the seat of war is brought into Lombardy and Hungary, and the revolution will assist us in both countries. Besides her trade, Austria loses her Italian revenues and the best part of Hungary's revenues. Her credit will break in pieces with the first lost battle, and she cannot sustain an army for any length of time. Forced loans will only help for a little while, then the Hapsburg boy emperor will find that he has robbed his country of all its wealth for so many years, that his down-trodden subjects have yet paper and debts—but the money is gone.—The Austrian subject is poor, and cares (Vienna excepted) very little for the Emperor's quarrel in Italy. The priests, who are actually the belligerents on the Austrian side, will beat up their villagers to action, i. e., that pray for the Emperor, and resigns his fate to God if he be caught and forced into that hateful uniform. In the cities those very Roman priests are obnoxious to every sensible man, and a blow on the head of the concordat, as it will come from Italy, is welcome to every rational Austrian. In this war the boy emperor and his abhorrible mother will find out that despotic force bends and silences a people, but it will not inspire them to heroism and sacrifices. They will learn that their friends and main supporters, the Jesuits, and the clergy and their system of violence, crushed Austria's power, and has quenched every spark of patriotism, every idea of attachment to the house of Hapsburg. The loss of Italy will teach them to treat their other subjects a little better."

Little River Bridge.

The Fayetteville *Observer* states that the bridge on the Western Railroad over Little River was tested on Thursday of last week, to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is a handsome and substantial piece of work—Mr. J. H. Gallaher, builder. The whole cost of the bridge is about $10,000. This work completed, the track laying on the other side of the river will go on rapidly. Iron for the completion of the whole of this important work has been delivered.

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," said a mother to her child. "Well, then, mama, let us eat the cranberry pie that's in the safe," was the precious reply.

Business Cards.

JAS. F. BELL, Jr.,
Attorney-at-Law & Solicitor in Equity,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Superior,) of Iredell and adjoining Counties.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

DR. Y. S. DEAN
Will attend all Calls both in Town and Country. Office on College Avenue, one door west of the Printing Office.
Statesville, N. C. 2

DR. H. KELLY
Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

Dr. A. A. LAURENCE
HAVING COMPLETED HIS MEDICAL EDUCATION, and located, *permanently*, among them, respectfully presents his claims to the patronage of his friends in Statesville and Iredell.
Statesville, March 8, 1859. 14-tf

GRAD. BALTO. DENTAL COLLEGE,
Is prepared to do
All kinds of Plate-work,
In the neatest and most desirable style, and has all the late improvements known to the Profession.
Teeth filled in the best possible manner. Irregularity of the teeth, diseases of the mouth and antrum successfully treated.
Communications, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
TERMS: Cash or note on completion of work.
Teeth Extracted without pain.
Feb. 25.—12-tf

NOTICE.
BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE *Office of the Western N. C. Rail Road, in Statesville,* on the
1st day of April next,
and remain open sixty days, for Subscriptions for Stock in the Bank of North Carolina.
T. H. McRORIE,
R. F. SIMONTON,
O. GILLESPIE, } *Commissioners.*
March 25, 1859. 16-9w

VALUABLE PLANTATION
ON THE CATAWBA RIVER
AT AUCTION!!!
THE Subscriber will Sell at Auction, to Highest Bidder, without reserve, on
Thursday, the 2d day of June,
On the Premises,
THE VALUABLE PLANTATION
whereon he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Lile's Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining lands of Henderson Sherrill.
The Tract contains 515 acres, 150 acres of which are in cultivation, and about 50 acres of the land is good River, Creek and Branch Bottom.
The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, first-rate Barn, Stables and Stalls for 20 head of Horses; Cow-Sheds, and good Fences.
There is upon the place
A GOOD GRIST MILL,
Running a pair of BURR and a pair of Common Stones.
The Western N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm, and the Depot is located upon it.
There is also upon the place large ORCHARDS of Peach and Apple Trees, bearing fruit of the best quality; with Springs of pure and wholesome water.
In short, it is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.
Persons desirous of viewing the premises, previous to Sale, will please call.
Terms of Sale:—One-third Cash; balance on a Credit of one and two years, with interest from date, with approved security.
A. W. WILSON.
April 13, 1859. 19tds

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilkes County.
IN EQUITY—FALL TERM 1859.
Jeremiah Barnes)
vs.
Jesse Mahappy.)
THE Defendant in this case will take notice that it was ordered by the Court of Equity for said county, at the last term of said Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Iredell Express, for the said Defendant, Jesse Mahappy, to appear, at the next term of said Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday in June next, and to answer, plead, or demur in said case, else judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered against him.
Witness, James Calloway, C. M. E., at office, April 9, 1859.
19-6t JAMES CALLOWAY, C. M. E.

HIDE, OIL,
AND
LEATHER STORE.
D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,
No. 31, S. Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,
Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools
At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.
☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
Furniture

WARE ROOMS,
IN
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. M. SANDERS & Co.
Are constantly receiving from New York, Boston, &c., a general assortment of fine and fashionable FURNITURE, which they will sell at extremely low prices for Cash, and every article warranted to give satisfaction. Those in want of **good Furniture, at very low prices,** will please give them a call.
Also, on hand,
FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
J. M. SANDERS & Co.
Charlotte, N. C.
Feb. 11, 1859.—10-1y

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
IN
Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.,
BY
EUGENE B. DRAKE AND SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
At $2 a year, in advance.
THE SECOND VOLUME COMMENCED DECEMBER 3, 1858.
The Express is now one of the largest, neatest, and best papers published in the State, being printed on a No. 4 Washington Press, upon new Type, from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper of the best quality. It will be devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Miscellaneous Reading, and to the Development of the Resources of Western North Carolina. Ample Congressional and Legislative Reports will be found in its columns, with extracts from Foreign and Domestic Journals of whatever is noteworthy in other portions of the country and world.
The Express will advocate **Whig Principles,** as the true conservative doctrine of the country, and the palladium of American Liberty, outside of which there is no security for the American Union. Corruption, either in the General Government, or any party administering it, will be fearlessly exposed and denounced, and reformation demanded in the name of our injured country. Party tyranny, which was inaugurated by a bogus Democracy in years past, and has been strengthening its chains by falsehood to the present day, humbugging the people by deceitfulness, will be assailed, and, if possible, its manacles sundered, so that the minds of the people may be liberated, and allowed to think as freemen for themselves.
The Express being the only WHIG JOURNAL published in this Congressional District, the Whigs in which are supposed to feel more than a common desire to patronize and sustain an advocate of their cherished principles within the District, we appeal to them, as well as to our friends in other portions of the country, to lend us their timely aid, that the Express may have a wide circulation, both at home and abroad, as a messenger of usefulness.

DRUGS.
To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.
Irwin's Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Offer a very large and varied Stock of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
&c.
OILS, &c.
Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard, and Machinery.
TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to $1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.
LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.
BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl.—very low.
VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.
JAPANS, Black and Brown.
PAINTS, &c.
PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 8¼ to 12½ cts. per lb.
SNOW-WHITE ZINK, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNT and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.
A large assortment of
PAINT BRUSHES.
French and American
WINDOW GLASS,
From 8X10 to 30X44.
PUTTY,
Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.
French, English, and German
PERFUMERY.
TOILETTE COMBS AND BRUSHES.
GENUINE COLOGNE.
Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.
Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.
Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills** and **Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.
FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.
SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.
CIGARS, by the 1,000.
GARDEN SEEDS,
Just received, from **Landreth & Son,** of PHILADELPHIA, and from **Thorburn,** of NEW YORK.
GRASS SEEDS, last crop;
RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.
List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
Charlotte, N. Carolina.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-1y

PHYSICIANS
Will find a select Stock of
Pure Chemicals,
EXTRACTS,
PHARMACEUTICAL
Preparations,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
&c., &c.,
Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY.
AT
HENDERSON & ENNIS'S
Drug Store,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

LIME! LIME!
I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.
may 13-23

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

STEVENSON & BOWEN,
[LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN, & NESMITH,]
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN,
Formerly of LINCOLNTON, N. C.,
And REMOVED to the large Store,
58 North 3d Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where an **Increased Stock** will be kept, and inducements offered equal to any House in the Trade.
Jan. 28, 1859.—8-6m

SIMONTON HOUSE.
THE Subscribers having become lessees of this spacious new Hotel, located near the Public Square and Court House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first-class Hotel in the Union.
MRS. M. A. WREN & SON.
July 3. 31-tf

WILSON & NEWHARD,

WATCHMAKERS
AND
JEWELERS,
STATESVILLE, N. C,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
August 28, 1858.

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the
CHARLOTTE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,
Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.
The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.
E. B. DRAKE,
11-tf Agent.

HARNESS MAKING AT OLIN.
Weaver Brothers
Keep constantly on hand, at their Manufactory in OLIN, a large assortment of
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and everything else usually kept in a Harness Establishment.
We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains, to give us a call before buying elsewhere. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposits of Harness at Statesville, with J. W. Woodward; Liberty Hill, with A. Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & Co.; Jonesville, with Thos. T. Maxwell. 44-1y

3,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.
WANTED,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
3,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*
For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49-tf

JENKINS & AYER
Take pleasure in informing the Public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the
Boot and Shoe Line,
at their Shop in the basement of the "Simonton House." *All work Warranted.* "Dick" is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a "fit," 'taint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave your measure. Terms moderate.
Statesville, Jan. 16. tf

LIVERY STABLE,
Statesville, N. C.
WE having obtained the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that we are prepared to
Hire Horses and Buggies,
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.
We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.
All is under the management of the Proprietors, and no fear need be entertained.
33-tf BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.

THE CHICKERING & SON'S
34
PRIZE
MEDAL PIANOS.
THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the Public respectfully, that he guarantees every instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
Address,
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Nov. 3, '58. Wilmington, N. C.
P. S.—To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N. C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

CARRIAGE MAKING.
J. W. WOODWARD
IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared
To Do All Kinds of Work
formerly done at the Establishment.
All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.
Feb. 27. 13-tf

HECKER'S FARINA.
Remarkably Wholesome and Nutritious.
Just Received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
21-3m Salisbury, N. C.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
For sale at this Office.

McLEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.
Persons passing through, or coming to
STATESVILLE,
Can be accommodated
With Meals at 25 cents each;
and comfortable
LODGINGS at the same rate.
Horses well tended and attended to on reasonable terms. JOS. A. McLEAN.
Oct. 19.

HECKER'S FARINA.
REMARKABLY Wholesome and Nutritious. Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
Salisbury, N. C.

NEW MARBLE YARD.
H. C. MALCOLM,
PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,
Salisbury, N. C.,
Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a
MARBLE YARD,
Opposite the Mansion Hotel,
Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops,* and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either
IMPORTED
ITALIAN
OR
AMERICAN MARBLE.
Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.
He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.
Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

HOUSE AND LOT
For Sale.
The Subscriber offers for Sale
A **HOUSE & LOT** in STATESVILLE, near the Female College.
The Lot contains two acres of ground. The Improvements have all been put up within the last three years; and in the yard there is a Well of excellent Water.
Any person desirous of locating in this healthy and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.
Possession can be given at any time.
Oct. 1st. 44tf J. A. DAVIS.

RAILROAD NOTICE!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
NEW, CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
FOR FREIGHT
For the Interior of North Carolina.
MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the Northeastern Railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a
Cheap and Expeditious Route
from the Seaboard has been opened to them.
All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North-Eastern Railroad will be forwarded *Free of Commission.*
No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse, until sent for.
A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.
S. S. SOLOMONS,
37-tf *Engineer & Superintendent.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
In times of Epidemics, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effects of Drugs, &c.
Various *Reports* and *Tracts* on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free of charge* to the afflicted.
Address, for Reports or Treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia.
By Order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *President.*
Secretary. 45

BAKER'S COCOA.
A most delicious Article for the Sick
and Convalescent. Tranquilizing to Weak Nerves. Just received by
W. H. Wyatt,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, N. C.

Wanted,
5,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be paid in *CASH.*
Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
March 11, '59. 14-tf

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BOOK and JOB
PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms,
AT THE
IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

MANSION HOTEL,
Salisbury, N. C.
THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.
Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in
HIS ROOMS.
His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.
A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.
With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM. ROWZEE.
May 29, 1858. 26-tf

T. C. ANDERSON,
SADDLER
AND

HARNESS MAKER,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
TENDERS HIS THANKS to a generous Public for past patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
Having just received a
New Supply of Materials
Directly from the North,
Bought exclusively with Cash,
HE CAN AFFORD TO
SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
I have removed to the room, upstairs, over the new Brick Store formerly occupied by the "JEW," on COLLEGE AVENUE.
T. C. ANDERSON.
March 18, 1859. 15-3m

HENDERSON & ENNIS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS,
Medicines,
AND
Chemicals,
Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

FRENCH BRANDY, Pure!
PEACH BRANDY, PURE! 3 years old.
APPLE BRANDY, PURE! 4 years old.
CORN WHISKY, PURE! 3 years old.
PORT WINE, PURE! 6 years old.
SWEET WINE, PURE!
MADEIRA WINE, PURE!
CLARET WINE, PURE!
CHAMPAGNE WINE!
SILLERY GOLD MEDAL BRAND
PORTER AND ALE.
LONDON GIN.
A large supply for Medicinal and Sacramental uses; just received by
W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, N. C.
THE CHEAPEST!
THE MOST RELIABLE!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!
Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs!
THE MOST CONSTANT ATTENTION!
by the
Proprietor himself,
W. H. WYATT,
21-3m *SALISBURY, N. C.*

NORTH CAROLINA MECHANICS' SNOW CAMP
MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY,
ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.
THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing
FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER
WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES,
With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery.
The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.
Sugar Cane Crushers.
We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers,* which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.
We still manufacture
Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.
A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.
Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.
Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.
Terms reasonable, to suit the times.
All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.
SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.
☞ E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR,
Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858.
Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:
One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co. This is a first-rate article, well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen.
One Double Iron Spout Corn Sheller, by the same parties; very good at the price, and very well made.
One Cutting Machine, for cutting oats, straw, fodder, shucks, or corn-stalks; a first-rate machine, requiring less hand power than any thing of the kind to do the same work.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6mo

Notice.
WE have Land, Wagons, Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, Shingles, &c., &c., WHICH WE WISH TO SELL.
Also,
We have a great many unsettled Accounts and Notes,
Which we wish to be closed by CASH, or otherwise, SOON, or they will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.
FEIMSTER & FEIMSTER.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-6mos

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
January.	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	13
	18	19	20	21	22	23	17
	25	26	27	28	29	30	24

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.
EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M.
Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.
WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs same days at 6 A. M.
SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.
HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.
HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.
WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.
MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.
TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.
LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.
R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that does as a *Cathartic,* milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic,* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver,* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics.* It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen, and build it up with unusual rapidity.
The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it becomes torpid or inactive, which is the primary cause of the system are to almost entirely disordered. *Liver* for the proper performance of its function, whether it be in fault, the bowels or whatever organ suffers in consequence. If the *Liver* ceases to do its duty, one of the principal sources of more than twenty diseases will arise, whereupon to counteract the evil is liable.
To prove that this remedy is gifted with **Liver Complaint** but to try a bottle, and these Gums remove all the system, supplying in their invigorating the stomach, purifying the blood, whole machinery, removing effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are better, after using the **Liver Invigorator.**
One dose after eating is sufficient, and prevent the food from
Only one dose taken before
Fever.
Only one dose taken at
gently, and cures **Constipation.**
One dose taken after each
☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve
Sick Headache.
One bottle taken for
cause of the disease, and
Only one dose immediately
One often repeated is
Worms, and a preventive
☞ Only one bottle is
system the effects of such
☞ One bottle taken for
lowness or unnatural color
One dose taken a short
gest the appetite, and make
One dose often repeated
shewn in its worst forms.
Bowel complaints yield
children: there is no cure,
the world, as it *never fails.*
☞ A few bottles cures
absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever,** and all **Fevers** of a **Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**
THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
I